THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1824.

Vol 3...No. 8.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,

CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods

Ingrain & Stair Carpeting.
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above.
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t.

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEAN'S SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair
SUGAR.
15 hhds *LEAF TOBACCO.*
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
Nov. 5, 1824.—tf.

Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at
JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia

The proprietor has appointed Doctor G. DAWSON, wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

November 5.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION,
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale, are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15, 11-17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tenplate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Barkmills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steel yards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

It will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2 tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,000
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120	Prizes.			
22,100	Blanks.			$273,760

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.
November 5, 1824.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 1, 1824.

THE President and directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *three* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst

Alex Johnston, Jr
Cashier.
Nov. 5, 1824.—3t

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Bohen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. [illegible]

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Oct 14—9t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of new SMALL PICA, Stitt's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. [illegible]

Edward J. & Samuel A Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

LOST,
In Allegheny Town, last week,
A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Oct. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.
MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,	*ALSO,*—A superior
CASSIMERES,	assortment of fashiona-
CASSINETTS,	ble FALL RIBBONS;
FLANNELS,	Barage, Merino, Cash
BOMBAZETTS,	mere and Silk HAND-
CALICOES, &c.	KERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries,* all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22, 1824—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie
STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.
February 27, 1824—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
WANTED,
To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by
James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	NewBrunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5&up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up	[illegible]	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5&up.	[illegible]
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	[illegible]
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	[illegible]
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New-Hampshire gen.*	3

Miscellany.

MERCANTILE INDIGESTION
With the Prescriptions of Professor Gregory of Edinburgh.

SCENE—Dr. Gregory's study. Enter Mr. ——,* a douce-looking Glasgow merchant

Patient. Good morning, Dr. Gregory. I'm just come into Edinburgh about some law business, and I thought when I was here, at ony rate I might just as weel tak your advise, sir, anent my trouble.

Doctor. And pray what may your trouble be, my good sir? *Pa.* 'Deed Doctor I'm no very sure; but I'm thinking its a kind of weakness that makes me dizzy at times, and a kind of pinkling about my stomach—I'm just no right.

Dr. You are from the west country, I should suppose, sir?

Pa. Yes sir, from Glasgow.

Dr. Aye: Pray sir, are you a gourmand, a glutton?

Pa. God forbid, sir; I'm one of the plainest men living in all the west country.

Dr. Then perhaps you're a drunkard?

Pa. No, Dr. Gregory; thank God, no one can accuse me of that: I'm of the dissenting persuasion, Doctor, and an elder; so ye may suppose I'm no drunkard.

Dr. (Aside)—I'll suppose no such thing till you tell me your mode of life. I'm so much puzzled with your symptoms, sir, that I should wish to hear in detail what you eat and drink. When do you breakfast, and what do you take to it?

Pa. I breakfast at nine o'clock. I tak a cup of coffee, and one or two cups of tea; a couple of eggs and a bit of ham, or kippered salmon, or may be both, if they are good, and two or three rolls and butter.

Dr. Do you eat no honey, or jelly, or jam, to breakfast?

Pa. O yes, sir; but I don't count that as any thing.—

Dr. Come, this is a very moderate breakfast. What kind of dinner do you make?

Pa. O, Sir, I eat a very plain dinner indeed. Some soup, and some fish, and a little plain roast or boiled; for I dinna care for made dishes; I think some way, they never satisfy the appetite.

Dr. Do you take a little pudding then, and afterwards some cheese?

Pa. Oh yes! though I don't care much about them.

Dr. You take a glass of ale or porter with your cheese.

Pa. Yes; one or the other, but seldom both.

Dr. You west country people generally take a glass of Highland whiskey after dinner.

Pa. Yes, we do; it's good for digestion.

Dr. Do you take any wine during dinner.

Pa. Yes, a glass or two of sherry, but I'm indifferent as to wine during dinner. I drink a good deal of beer.

Dr. What quantity of port do you drink?

Pa. Oh, very little; not above half a dozen of glasses or so.

Dr. In the west country, it is impossible, I hear, to dine without punch?

Pa. Yes, sir; indeed it is punch we drink chiefly; but for myself, unless I happen to have a friend with me, I never tak more than a couple of tumblers or so, and that's moderate.

Dr. Oh, exceedingly moderate, indeed. You then, after this slight repast, take some tea and bread and butter? *Pa.* Yes, before I go to the counting-house to read the evening letters.

Dr. And on your return you take supper I suppose? *Pa.* No, sir, I canna be said to tak supper; just something before going to bed; a rizzer'd haddock, or bit of toasted cheese, or half a hundred oysters, or the like o'that, and, may be, two thirds of a bottle of ale; but I tak no regular supper.

Dr. But you take a little more punch after that?

Pa. No, sir, punch does not agree with me at bed time. I tak a tumbler of warm whiskey toddy at night; it is lighter to sleep on.

Dr. So it must be no doubt. This, you say, is your every day life; but upon great occasions, you exceed a little?

Pa. No, sir, except when a friend or two dine with me, or I dine out, which, as I am a sober family man, does not often happen.

Dr. Not above twice a week?

Pa. No; not oftener.

Dr. Of course you sleep well, and have a good appetite?

Pa. Yes, sir, thank God I have; indeed, ony wee harl o'health that I hae is about meal time.

Dr. *(Assuming a severe look, knitting his brow, and lowering his eye brows.)*—Now, sir, you are a pretty fellow indeed; you come here and tell me you are a moderate man; and I might have believed you, did I not know the nature of the people in your part of the country; but upon examination, I find by your own showing that you are a most voracious glutton; you breakfast in the morning in a style that would serve a moderate man for dinner; and from five o'clock in the afternoon you undergo one almost uninterrupted loading of your stomach, till you go to bed. This is your moderation: you told me, too, another falsehood—you said you were a sober man—yet by your own showing you are a beer swiller, a dram drinker, a wine bibber, and a guzzler of Glasgow punch; a liquor, the name of which is associated in my mind, only with the ideas of low company and beastly intoxication. You *tell me* you eat indigestible suppers, and swill toddy to force sleep—I see that you chew tobacco. Now, sir, what human stomach can stand this? Go home, sir, and leave off your present course of riotous living—take some dry toast and tea to your breakfast—some plain meat and soup for dinner, without adding to it any thing to spur on your flagging appetite; you may take a cup of tea in the evening, but never let me hear of haddocks and toasted cheese, and oysters, with their great accompaniments of ale, and toddy at night; give up chewing that vile, narcotic, nauseous, abomination, and there are some hopes that your stomach may recover its tone, and you be in good health, like your neighbors.

Pa. I'm sure Doctor, I'm very much obliged to you—*(taking out a bundle of bank notes,)*—I shall endeavor to—

Dr. Sir, you are not obliged to me—put up your money, sir, Do you think I'll take a fee from you for telling you what you know as well as myself?—Though you are no physician, sir you are not altogether a fool. You have read your bible, and must know that drunkenness and gluttony are both sinful and dangerous; and whatever you may think, you have this day confessed to me that you are a notorious glutton and drunkard. Go home sir, and reform, or take my word for it, your life is not worth half a year's purchase.

(Exit Patient, dumb founded and looking blue.)

Dr. (solus)—Sober and temperate! Dr. Watts tried to live in Glasgow, and made his patients live moderately, and purged and bled them, when they were sick, but it would not do. Let the Glasgow doctors prescribe beefsteaks and rum punch, and their fortune is made.

Oracle of Health.

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*We conceal the name from delicacy; but Graham, Hunter, Kinguss, and others, will vouch for the truth of the story, as they know the man well.

* * *

In Exeter, N. H. a boy 13 years old, named John Kennedy, having fled from home to avoid parental correction, climbed into a tree. While there, a neighboring lad, who was in pursuit of ducks, passed the spot, and hearing a rustling among the branches and catching an imperfect glimpse of the boy, mistook him for an owl and discharged his gun at him. The shot entered his bowels, and wounded him so severely, that after lingering in great pain till Wednesday last, he expired. [illegible]

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A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.
July 2—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4,720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080

12,120 Prizes.
22,100 Blanks. $273,760

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets
PITTSBURGH.
November 5, 1824.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

November 1, 1824.

THE President and directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *three* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst

Alex Johnston, Jr
Nov. 5, 1824—3t *Cashier.*

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail,* a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq. the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Oct 14—9t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard,* Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.
August 20—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.
Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of *new* SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—

Edward J. & Samuel A. Roberts,
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

LOST,
In Allegheny Town, last week,
A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oct. 22, 1824.

NEW GOODS.
MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

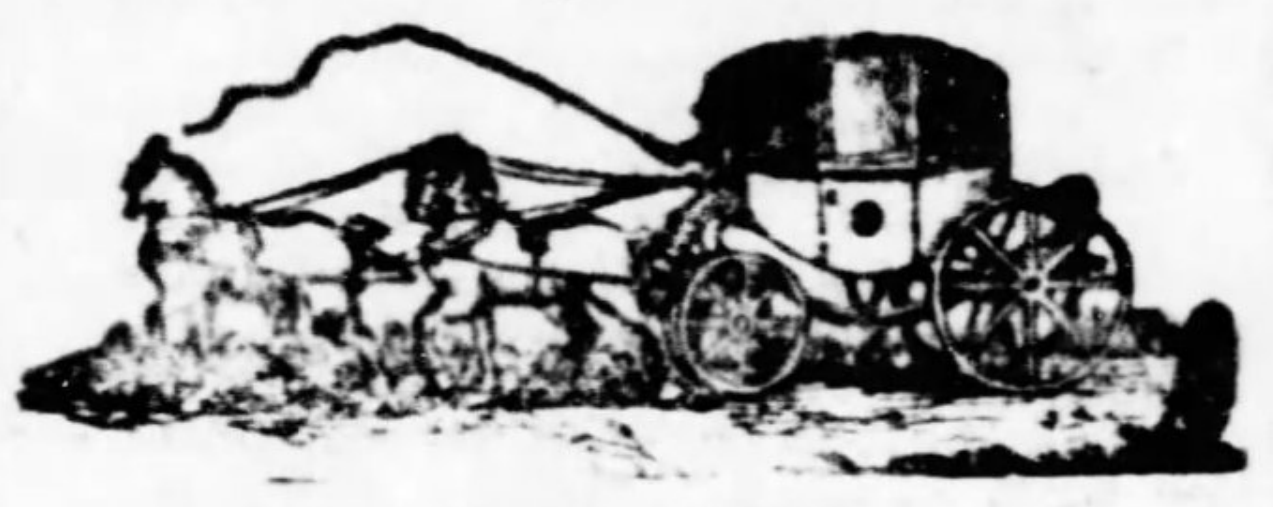
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware,* and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.
February 27, 1824—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
WANTED,
To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by
James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F.&M bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	NewBrunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrencb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5&up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5&up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N.E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	New-Hampshire gen.	3

Miscellany.

MERCANTILE INDIGESTION
With the Prescriptions of Professor Gregory of Edinburgh.

SCENE—Dr. Gregory's study. Enter Mr. ———,* a douce-looking Glasgow merchant

Patient. Good morning, Dr. Gregory, I'm just come into Edinburgh about some law business, and I thought when I was here, at ony rate I might just as weel tak your advise, sir, anent my trouble.

Doctor. And pray what may your trouble be, my good sir? *Pa.* 'Deed Doctor I'm no very sure; but I'm thinking its a kind of weakness that makes me dizzy at times, and a kind of pinkling about my stomach—I'm just no right.

Dr. You are from the west country, I should suppose, sir?

Pa. Yes sir, from Glasgow.

Dr. Aye: Pray sir, are you a gourmand, a glutton?

Pa. God forbid, sir; I'm one of the plainest men living in all the west country.

Dr. Then perhaps you're a drunkard?

Pa. No, Dr. Gregory; thank God, no one can accuse me of that: I'm of the dissenting persuasion, Doctor, and an elder; so ye may suppose I'm na drunkard.

Dr. (Aside)—I'll suppose no such thing till you tell me your mode of life. I'm so much puzzled with your symptoms, sir, that I should wish to hear in detail what you eat and drink. When do you breakfast, and what do you take to it?

Pa. I breakfast at nine o'clock. I tak a cup of coffee, and one or two cups of tea; a couple of eggs and a bit of ham, or kippered salmon, or may be both, if they are good, and two or three rolls and butter.

Dr. Do you eat no honey, or jelly, or jam, to breakfast?

Pa. O yes, sir; but I don't count that as any thing.—

Dr. Come, this is a very moderate breakfast. What kind of dinner do you make?

Pa. O, Sir, I eat a very plain dinner indeed. Some soup, and some fish, and a little plain roast or boiled; for I dinna care for made dishes; I think some way, they never satisfy the appetite.

Dr. Do you take a little pudding then, and afterwards some cheese?

Pa. Oh yes! though I don't care much about them.

Dr. You take a glass of ale or porter with your cheese.

Pa. Yes; one or the other, but seldom both.

Dr. You west country people generally take a glass of Highland whiskey after dinner.

Pa. Yes, we do; it's good for digestion.

Dr. Do you take any wine during dinner.

Pa. Yes, a glass or two of sherry, but I'm indifferent as to wine during dinner. I drink a good deal of beer.

Dr. What quantity of port do you drink?

Pa. Oh, very little; not above half a dozen of glasses or so.

Dr. In the west country, it is impossible, I hear, to dine without punch?

Pa. Yes, sir; indeed it is punch we drink chiefly; but for myself, unless I happen to have a friend with me, I never tak more than a couple of tumblers or so, and that's moderate.

Dr. Oh, exceedingly moderate, indeed. You then, after this slight repast, take some tea and bread and butter? *Pa.* Yes, before I go to the counting-house to read the evening letters.

Dr. And on your return you take supper I suppose? *Pa.* No, sir, I canna be said to tak supper; just something before going to bed; a rizzer'd haddock, or bit of toasted cheese, or half a hundred oysters, or the like o'that, and, may be, two thirds of a bottle of ale; but I tak no regular supper.

Dr. But you take a little more punch after that?

Pa. No, sir, punch does not agree with me at bed time. I tak a tumbler of warm whiskey toddy at night; it is lighter to sleep on.

Dr. So it must be no doubt. This, you say, is your every day life; but upon great occasions, you exceed a little?

Pa. No, sir, except when a friend or two dine with me, or I dine out, which, as I am a sober family man, does not often happen.

Dr. Not above twice a week?

Pa. No; not oftener.

Dr. Of course you sleep well, and have a good appetite?

Pa. Yes, sir, thank God I have; indeed, ony wee harl o'health that I hae is about meal time.

Dr. (*Assuming a severe look, knitting his brow, and lowering his eye brows.*)—Now, sir, you are a pretty fellow indeed; you come here and tell me you are a moderate man; and I might have believed you, did I not know the nature of the people in your part of the country; but upon examination, I find by your own showing that you are a most voracious glutton; you breakfast in the morning in a style that would serve a moderate man for dinner; and from five o'clock in the afternoon you undergo one almost uninterrupted loading of your stomach, till you go to bed. This is your moderation: you told me, too, another falsehood—you said you were a sober man—yet by your own showing you are a beer swiller, a dram drinker, a wine bibber, and a guzzler of Glasgow punch; a liquor, the name of which is associated in my mind, only with the ideas of low company and beastly intoxication. You *tell me* you eat indigestible suppers, and swill toddy to force sleep—I see that you chew tobacco. Now, sir, what human stomach can stand this? Go home, sir, and leave off your present course of riotous living—take some dry toast and tea to your breakfast—some plain meat and soup for dinner, without adding to it any thing to spur on your flagging appetite; you may take a cup of tea in the evening, but never let me hear of haddocks and toasted cheese, and oysters, with their great accompaniments of ale, and toddy at night; give up chewing that vile, narcotic, nauseous, abomination, and there are some hopes that your stomach may recover its tone, and you be in good health, like your neighbors.

Pa. I'm sure Doctor, I'm very much obliged to you—(*taking out a bundle of bank notes,*)—I shall endeavor to—

Dr. Sir, you are not obliged to me—put up your money, sir, Do you think I'll take a fee from you for telling you what you know as well as myself?—Though you are no physician, sir you are not altogether a fool. You have read your bible, and must know that drunkenness and gluttony are both sinful and dangerous; and whatever you may think, you have this day confessed to me that you are a notorious glutton and drunkard. Go home sir, and reform, or take my word for it, your life is not worth half a year's purchase.

(*Exit Patient, dumb founded and looking blue.*)

Dr. (solus)—Sober and temperate! Dr. Watts tried to live in Glasgow, and made his patients live moderately, and purged and bled them when they were sick, but it would not do. Let the Glasgow doctors prescribe beefsteaks and rum punch, and their fortune is made.

Oracle of Health.

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*We conceal the name from delicacy; but Graham, Hunter, Kingan, and others, will vouch for the truth of the story, as they know the man well.

In Exeter, N. H. a boy 13 years old, named John Kennedy, having fled from home to avoid parental correction, climbed into a tree. While there, a neighboring lad, who was in pursuit of ducks, passed the spot, and hearing a rustling among the branches and catching an imperfect glimpse of the boy; mistook him for an owl and discharged his gun at him. The shot entered his bowels, and wounded him so severely, that after lingering in great pain till Wednesday last, he expired. *Boston Sentinel.*

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 30.

FROM PERU—IMPORTANT.

By the fast sailing schooner Express, capt. Chayor, arrived here yesterday in 15 days, from Jamaica, the editors of the American have received, from their attentive Kingston correspondent files of Jamaica papers to the 9th instant inclusive, from which they extract the following gratifying and important intelligence from Peru.

VICTORY OF BOLIVAR.

From the Extraordinary Gaceta del Isthmo, Sept. 7.

The following official communication was received by the General Commandant, it having been brought by the Colombian schooner [illegible], which anchored at this port (Panama,) in 17 days from Guanchaco.

Republic of Peru,
Truxillo, August 12, 1824.

To the Intendant and General Commanding the Department of the Isthmus of Panama.

Sir—It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I have the honor of enclosing you the Gazette of this city, containing the official accounts of the brilliant affair of Junin; the particulars of which were received here last night. This first success opens the door to expectations, as brilliant as they are well founded, and presages a speedy and felicitous termination of the war, which has desolated that rich country—Peru.

The battalion of Zulia, and the squadron of horse and dragoons, of the guard, joined the head quarters of the Liberator (Bolivar,) the day after the action of Junin. Although the official accounts transmitted by the Secretary General are very well detailed, I shall take the liberty of addressing a few minute particulars, which have been extracted from private letters, received here, from the officers of the army; and which renders this brilliant victory more glorious. More than a thousand of the enemy's cavalry, advantageously posted, have been destroyed by only 400 of our horse. Canterac, in person, commanded the enemy's cavalry, as did Bolivar our's. Canterac fled before the Liberator, having experienced his irresistible power. The cavalry of the enemy was the flower of the royal army, composed of its oldest veterans, and the greater part Spaniards. The shock was terrific, and our cavalry signalized themselves by prodigies of valor. Canterac displayed his skill and valor; but he was compelled to make a shameful flight from a few brave Patriots, who were, in number, hardly equal to one third of those whom he commanded. The Liberator as usual, exposed himself in the most dangerous situations; but his presence (which is well worth an army,) soon compelled the disappearance of Canterac, and old veteran troops. This town has received the gratifying intelligence with inexpressible feelings of delight. All are enlivened by the pure breath of liberty, that they with reason hope to see consolidated by the extraordinary genius of him who has undertaken to give them a country with peace and happiness.

I am &c.

JOSE GABRIEL PEREZ.

Despatch mentioned in the foregoing letter.

To the Colonial Prefect of the Department of Truxillo.

Sir—The Secretary General of his Excellency the Libertador, in a communication to me dated the 7th of August, inst. states as follows:

Official accounts from Bolivar's secretary.

Office of Secretary General—Head Quarters in Reyes, 7th of August, 1824.

To the Principal Ministers for Peruvian Affairs.

By the orders of his excellency, the Libertador, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your excellency, that at five o'clock last evening, the Spanish Royalists Army underwent a most terrible humiliation in the plains of Junin, 7 miles from this place, (Reyes.) Their cavalry on which they depended, to enable them to again subjugate Peru, to the Spanish dominion, has been so completely routed that, it will never again be brought into the field of battle.

His excellency the Libertador Bolivar, having been informed that the enemy with his conjoined forces, was coming to meet him, marched immediately with his army as far as *Conochanca*, intending to come to a decisive engagement. In consequence of this movement, the enemy who had advanced as far as Pasco, retreated on the same road by forced marches. His excellency Bolivar, expected that he would be enabled to force them to come to an engagement, by occupying with his rear guard, the road which they must pass on their march to Jagua, but the precipitation with which they retreated, procured them the good fortune of reaching, and even passing the point (where we expected to encounter them, some hours before our army, which had to make a long day's march up craggy and difficult paths) could occupy it. Affairs being in this conjuncture, his excellency observing that the enemy continued their retreat without a halt, and considering that the opportunity of terminating at a blow the laborious campaign in which we were then engaged, and of deciding the fate of the country was about escaping from his hands, resolved to move forward rapidly with the cavalry commanded by the Intrepid Necochea, and to post in the same plain as that which the enemy occupied, hoping by this movement, to induce them to risk an action, either for the purpose of availing themselves of an opportunity they seem to have sought so very recently, or of saving the whole of his army. Either in conformity with those calculations, or actuated by a blind confidence in his cavalry, the enemy's horse charged ours in a situation very disadvantageous for the latter. The shock of the two bodies was most tremendous. In conclusion, after various conflicts, in which the advantage varied from one side to the other, the enemy's cavalry, although superior in number and better mounted than ours, was thrown into complete disorder, beaten, and compelled to fall back to the files of the infantry, which, during the battle, had continued its march towards Juaga, and when its cavalry was defeated was a considerable distance from the place where the action was decided. Our cavalry has displayed that courage which my pen is unable to express, and which can only be conceived by calling to remembrance the age of heroes. The result of this brilliant action is, that 235 of the enemy have fallen in the battle; among them are ten chieftains and officers; more than 80 made prisoners, and a great number dispersed.—Above 300 excellent horses, with equipments, have fallen into our hands, and the field of battle was covered with every species of spoil. On our side we have had about sixty killed and wounded; among the killed are Capt. Urbina, of the Colombian horse grenadiers, Lieut. Cortes of the first regiment of the cavalry of Peru. Among the wounded are Bizzara, Gen. Necochea; who has received seven wounds, none of which however are dangerous; col. Carbajal, of the Colombian horse grenadiers, com. Soberri, of the second squadron of the Peruvian regiment; serj. maj. Felipe Brum, and capt. Peyaza, both of the Colombian cavalry, the first and two last are wounded severely, and some few of the privates dangerously.

The war of Peru would have been brought to a close last evening, had not the enemy continued the rapid retreat of his infantry without intermission, or could our troops have flown as was necessary, in order to come up with them: all were burning with the desire of destroying the enemies of their country.

General Bolivar embarked for Peru, August 7th, 1823, and on the 7th of August, 1824, his despatches are dated, announcing his victory on the day before.

The enemy was so panic struck, they continued their march from day-light yesterday, without even halting during the last night.

To-morrow our army continues the pursuit, and I hope that my succeeding despatches will be dated from the valley of Jauja.

I congratulate your excellency and all Peru on the brilliant achievement of yesterday, and which being the result of the first action of this campaign, promises the most fortunate conclusion. The land of the Incas, moistened with the blood of her oppressors, and of those who endured their tyranny, will ere long offer to the view, her beautiful fields adorned with the precious tree of Liberty, which is fast approaching to maturity. [illegible] the conquerors for 14 years will leave in the recollection of the oppressed inhabitants of this country, only the recollection of the horrors they perpetrated, whilst fortune smiled upon them.

I request your excellency will circulate the intelligence (I have communicated,) through all parts of the country. God preserve you, &c.

THOMAS DE HERES,
Secretary General of the Interior.

From the New-York Evening Post, Nov. 2.

Hayti. Our files of the Telegraph, published at Port au Prince, which we received yesterday afternoon, contain the proclamation of President Boyer, dated Oct. 8th, of which we give a translation.—Besides this spirited document, the Telegraph has several extracts from the Paris Constitutionel, in which the impolitic conduct of the French government towards the Haytiens, is represented in clear and energetic language. We have already mentioned that the return of the commissioners without having accomplished their object, had produced a strong sensation at Hayti; a circumstance favorable to the views of the government, which had resolved to employ all its energies, and all the means within its reach, to maintain the National Independence.

LIBERTY.——EQUALITY.

Republic of Hayti.—Port au Prince, Oct. 6, 1824.
Year of Independence, 21.

CIRCULAR.

Jean-Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti, to the District Commandants.

The Ambassadors, whom, upon application made to me, I despatched to treat with the French government respecting the independence of Hayti have returned. Their commission has not resulted as we had a right to expect because the French government incredible as it may seem, still pretends to the right of sovereignty over this country. This pretension, which it appeared to have renounced, can never be admitted. It is a fresh proof as I have already proclaimed, that our security depends upon our firm resolution, and how well our suspicions and the measures I have already taken are founded.

Under these circumstances, you ought more than ever, to recall to yourselves the nature of my proclamation of the 6th of January last, and the particular instructions which followed it. Hasten to make all necessary arrangements; keep your arms in good order; place the artillery upon a good footing; provide ammunitions of every kind; nothing should be neglected. Put in requisition the workmen of the corps, and even, if necessary, private workmen, to prepare the cannon, which cannot be done too soon. In short, be ready, in case of invasion by the enemy, to meet him at every point. Do not forget, for a moment, your duty, your responsibility, and act accordingly.

The national honor, of which you should never lose sight, directs you to afford safety to those strangers, who, relying upon the public, faith, guaranteed by the Constitution, have settled among you. Protect them and their property, so that they may be perfectly safe. It is but necessary to reflect, to perceive the disgrace that must inevitably recoil upon the nation, if, in the least, degree, we should act differently. Destruction to the implacable enemies who would put a sacrilegious foot upon our shore; but never let us pollute our cause by a dishonorable action.

On sending embassadors to effect the recognition of our independence, I yielded to the solicitation of agents of the French government. I took this step to deprive malevolence of every pretext to accuse me of obstinacy. I did it to acquit my conscience, and, particularly, to fix the attention of the nation upon this important point. I believe, in this respect, I have done my duty, and I have the satisfaction to say, that I have not been deceived.

The republic is free: it is forever independent, since we are determined to bury ourselves in its ruins, rather than submit to a foreigner. Nevertheless, the enemies of Hayti depend upon a division among us. What an error, and at the same time what duplicity! Let us be united, faithful to our duty and we shall be with the aid of the Almighty, forever invincible.

BOYER.

From a late English paper.

Desperate attempt by the Pelew Islanders.

The English Whale ship Syren, Capt. Fredrick Coffin, recently arrived at Deptford, from the South Seas, reported, that on the 31st March, 1823, while off the southermost of the Pelew Islands, several large canoes appeared in sight which increased in number to near 30, each having from 6 to 10 on board, and on approaching, many of the natives called out, as motives of inqury, "English? English?" and being answered in the affirmative, they came along-side, and with tolelerable correct pronunciation, repeated "Give us a rope," this was complied with—From the generally reported mild and pacific demeanor o these people, who, to the number of about one hundred, quickly crowded the deck, civilities were exchanged in apparently the most friendly manner; and as they brought few provisions with them, and no articles of curiosity, the crew commenced bartering for their spears, with which they were armed, and with which they seemed to part reluctantly. At this time the vessel continued under easy sail, the canoes closely accompanying them, to their companions in which those on board seemed in no degree anxious to return. The mate, who felt some little distrust from their superiority in number, the crew being only thirty-seven, communicated his opinion to the captain, who instantly coincided and gave orders to crowd more sail thinking it would induce them to depart. This appeared to occasion some little dislike, and in a few minutes after, while Capt. Coffin was in a boat lashed to the side, giving orders to that effect, two of the natives suddenly seized him and endeavored to throw him into the sea, while a general attack was commenced on the rest of the crew.—The captain disengaged himself, succeeded in gaining the deck, and calling aloud that their lives and the safety of the ship depended on desperate fighting, a fierce engagement ensued. Those of the natives who in traffic had parted with their spears were assisted with others from the canoes, or availing themselves of the harpoons, which with great dexterity they broke to a suitable length, while others gaining the whaling spades, used in digging into the fish when caught, continued a most furious attack; notwithstanding the disparity, the crew succeeded in driving them to the stern of the vessel, where they leaped overboard and regained their canoes. It is worthy of remark, that when any of the natives were wounded, or stunned by being knocked down, they were instantly thrown by their comrades into the sea, where they either swam or were picked up by their companions, who frequently attempted to accompany them to return, but were always repulsed in endeavouring to get up the sides, and throughout encouraged them by loud cheering. On their quitting the Syren the crew commenced firing and though greatly exhausted, having a ready supply of ammunition, it was kept while within musket shot, but with what effect it is not known, as several they supposed killed, from their falling into the water, were seen rise and regain their canoes; nearly the whole of the ship's company were wounded severely in this attack; the effects of which, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions and skill of the surgeon, several will never, it is feared, entirely recover from; and it is to be regretted that the carpenter named Jos. Caulfield, who fought most courageously, lost his life by a blow from the whale spade, as did Wm. Warren, boat steerer, who was speared most dreadfully through the body. Capt. Coffin and the crew are of opinion that the attack was concerted and originated by Europeans or Americans resident in the Island.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Nov. 4, 1824.

The London and Liverpool papers received at New York, contain various rumors, but little positive intelligence. From the extracts furnished by the editors of the *Evening Post, American*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, we compile the following summary,

The accounts from Greece are favorable; but they are, as usual, vague, and in some cases contradictory. However, advices from Constantinople, from Leghorn, and the Morea, all concur in stating that the Ottomans effected a landing on the island of Samos, and that their fleet was immediately attacked by the patriots when a furious conflict ensued which terminated in favor of the latter. The Turks lost one line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and 30 gun boats which were either wrecked or destroyed by the Greek fire ships. The troops landed at Samos, were put to the sword and those on board the vessels were either killed in battle, blown up, or drowned. Previous to the landing of the Turks at Samos, the population of that Island, consisting principally of women, old men, and children, had been obliged to fly to the mountains and hide themselves in caves and fastnesses, to avoid the fury of the Turks and the ravages of the Turkish fleet. They had previously set fire to their houses, and carried into the interior whatever part of their property or provisions they were able to tansport.

Full credence cannot be given to the accounts of the victory, as they have not that agreement of dates which the strict laws of evidence require.

A conspiracy it seems has been discovered in the Morea, organized by foreigners, to favor the views of the Egyptian Pacha, whose fleet, it is now stated, left Alexandria on the 17th of July, and consisted of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. The Greeks were every where making preparations for his reception, and orders had been given to set fire to all the villages at the first signal of danger. The Greek government had been recognized by the whole nation; and 100 sail of ships had been decreed to encounter the Egyptian fleet. The families of Hydra and Spezzia, apprehensive of a visit from the Turks, had been transported to the Morea, as an asylum; and about 4000 men were about to sail from continental Greece, to assist the gallant and devoted defenders of those islands in resisting the anticipated invasion.

Late accounts from Constantinople confirm the previous intelligence that the government and the Jannissaries were at variance. The Sultan's life is said to have been at one time in danger. The long talked of evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia is assigned as the cause of these disturbances, and it was believed that in order to restore tranquillity, fresh troops were to be marched into those provinces. Relative to the affairs of Greece, it is admitted in the same accounts that "the efforts of the Ottoman Port this year will not produce the expected result—that of reducing the insurgents to entire subjection." The plague which had for some time ravaged Constantinople, had extended itself towards the Russian and Austrian frontiers, where precautions were taking by these governments to prevent its introduction.

Railways are about to be constructed in different parts of Great Britain. A joint stock company has been formed at Edinburgh to construct one between that city and London, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The former were expected to be carried 8, the latter 12 miles an hour

Another *Tunnel* under the Thames from Greenwich to Popular, is in contemplation: also, a project for enlarging and deepening the line of canal from London to Portsmouth.

The *exploring expedition* under capt. Hudson, was left, on the 4th of August, at the mouth of Hudson's straits.

Mr. Saddler, the aeronaunt, has been killed by a fall from his balloon. He ascended from Bolton on the afternoon of Sept. 29th, and when about four miles east of Blackburn attempted to decend; but, the grappling iron breaking, and the car coming in contact with a chimney, Mr. Saddler was thrown out. He, however, caught the rope, when the balloon ascended to a considerable height, and then again decended, but he was so much exhausted, that he fell to the ground. The balloon then again ascended, and again descended near (three or four miles from the spot were Mr. S fell.) and the car coming in contact with some rails, the other person was thrown out, and had his left arm broken, his head bruised, and was otherwise injured.

The next morning Mr. S. died, and the person who had opened his house to receive him. died on the afternoon of the same day from over exertion

Mr. Saddler was in the prime of life. and as a chemist and civil engineer, possesed talents of no ordinary cast. He had made thirty successful ascents as an aronaut, and was particularly distinguished by his daring intrepidity in being the only individual who, in a balloon, ever crossed the Irish channel. He ascended at Dublin, and allighted on the coast of Wales.

Mr. Owen of New Lanark, is among the passengers in the New-York The Glasgow Journal has the following paragraph respecting his intent in visiting the United States:—"Mr. Owen, set off from Derby to embark for the United States for the purpose of treating for the purchase of *Rapp's* celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it The property contains more than 30,000 acres, 3000 of which are already under cultivation.—About 1000 acres more are rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon a similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The property is situated upon the southern extremity of the State of the Illinois."

The following is given in the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st of October, as an instance of expeditious manufacture: "A mercantile gentleman, who arrived here a week or two ago, from South America, proceeded, the day after his landing, to Manchester, where he ordered 800 pieces of calico to be made according to a pattern which he brought with him. He requested that the order might be executed as speedily as possible, that the goods might be forwarded by the first vessel. His directions were so well obeyed, that within a week of the time when the order was given, the calicoes were finished, packed, sent to Liverpool, and stowed on board the vessel.—Such are the wonders of commerce!"

The most extensive forgery ever known has lately been developed in London. A Mr. Fauntleroy, the acting partner in the house of Marsh & Co. has been for sixteen years past in the habit of forging warrants of attorney for the transfer of stocks, &c. and has thus defrauded individuals and public charities to an immense amount. He is in custody, and will doubtless be hanged. He is represented as a most accomplished and elegant villain.

The London papers announce the return of Mr. Canning from Ireland, and Sir Charles Bagot, late Ambassador, from Petersburgh.

Major Cartright, the champion of civil and religious liberty, died on the 23d September, in the 84th year of his age.

John Grant, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

Mails for Carthagena, Laguira and VeraCruz, are to be sent from England monthly by the Jamaica packets.

The late Minister of War in Spain (SantaCruz) and the officers arrested with him, remained closely imprisoned. King Ferdinand was laboring under an attack of the gout.

The Prussian Government had issued a decree forbidding the matriculation of any student in the universities, until such student shall completely prove that he belongs to no secret association, and is connected with no revolutionary proceedings.

The emperor Alexander is levying recruits to supply the vacancies in his army and navy occasioned by deaths and dismissals.

The Algerines are said to have a fleet at sea, capturing all merchant vessels they fall in with

The French government was amusing the people with splendid ceremonies at the Funeral of Louis XVIII. and with the prospect of the mummeries attending the coronation of the new King. It was well understood at Paris, that the influence of the Duke d'Angouleme had completely prostrated the liberal party.

The London Courier finds much to ridicule in the reception of La Fayette in the United States; but nothing in the royal funeral and coronation.

Extract from Bullock's Residence in Mexico.

"The appearance of the shops in Mexico afford no indication of the wealth of the city. Nothing is exposed in the windows; all are open in the same manner as in London in the sixteenth century. Few have signs, or even names, in front; and most trades are carried on in the shops in which the articles are sold. Silver-smiths' work is done here in the same tedious manner it used to be in England. All the ornaments are finished by hand. There are some good chasers, but in general the production is clumsy and very heavy. I inquired about precious stones and pearls; but there were few good, and those much dearer than in Europe. Rubies appeared to me the only jewel worth importing from Mexico.---The manufacture of gold and silver lace, trimmings and epauletts, is carried on in the greatest perfection; and the articles are sold at a much lower rate than with us.---It is usual with our naval officers, on their arrival at Vera Cruz; to lay in a stock of such requisites. The tailors here make great profit, as clothes are 300 per cent. dearer than in England, and are seldom well made. Cloth coats are only beginning to be generally used, but will very soon supersede the printed calico jacket, till lately universally worn. The workmen follow their employment seated on stools, and not with their feet under them as in Europe.

"The first sight of a milliner's shop must always raise a smile on the face of a newly arrived foreigner. Twenty or thirty brawny fellows, of all complexions, with mustachios, are exposed to the street, employed in decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers and trimming caps and other articles of female attire; whilst, perhaps, at the next door, a number of poor girls are on their knees on the floor, engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate, which is here always performed by hand. The druggists' and apothecaries' trades must also be excellent ones; their prices are exorbitant. I paid a dollar per pound for the article used in preparing my birds, which in Europe is sold for fourpence; and yet the ingredients are the produce of the country. Hops sell here for two shillings and sixpence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion.---Cabinet work is very inferior and expensive at Mexico; they have few of the tools employed in Europe, and mahogany or a good substitute is scarcely known. Most of the chairs in the best houses are made in the United States. It will be learned with surprise that in this country the saw, except a small hand frame, is still unknown; every plank used in the erection of all the Spanish American cities is hewn by Indians, with light axes, from the solid trees, which make each but one board. Coach-making excels all other mechanical arts practised at Mexico; their vehicles are well put together, of handsome forms, and well finished; the best painters in the country are employed in their decorations, and the gilding and varnish equal to what is done in Europe, whence the handles and ornamental parts in metal are procured.

"Of carvers in wood there are many, as every house has a statue of a saint or a madonna painted, generally superbly dressed. The art of engraving on stone is unknown in Mexico; but the Indians greatly excel in modeling and working in wax.—The specimens of different tribes with their costumes, with the habiliments of the country, which I brought over, will amply testify their merits in this department. They also model fruit and vegetables in a beautiful manner. A lady at Puebla de los Angelos executes, in a singular style, from pieces of old linen cloth, groups of comic figures, some of which I have also brought to England. Such was her skill, that, from only having seen me for a short time, on my first passing through the city, I was surprised to find, on my return, that she had executed a portrait of me in this style, which was immediately recognized by my friends."

Ducking.—The following sentence pronounced by the Judge of the Court, introduces to the citizens of Philadelphia a species of punishment, unknown, we believe, by practice, in this state, though doubtless one which might, under some circumstances, prove salutary in certain neighborhoods.

Commonwealth vs. Nancy James.—Indictment for a nuisance—charged with being a common scold.

October 11th, 1824.—Verdict Guilty.

October 29th, 1824.—The prisoner sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a Cucking or Ducking Stool, on Wednesday next, the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M.—and being so placed therein, that she be plunged into the water—that she pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

A writer in the National Gazette speaks of this punishment as wholly unknown in the United States. If we remember rightly, a person, a *lady* of course, was taken to the Cucking stool in Boston, a few years since—and we remember reading another sentence of a female to this "stool re-clamatory."

U. S. Gazette.

Common Scold.—We understand that a writ of error has been taken in the case of Nancy James, lately sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to the obsolete punishment of the *Ducking Stool*.—We trust that the people of an enlightened age, and of a free country will not be doomed to witness a punishment that would disgrace the annals of the darkest age of ignorance and barbarity. *Aurora.*

ON PURCHASING A HORSE.

Jonathan is represented in the newspapers as having visited several strange places, such as cotton factories; printing offices; steam boats; weddings, &c.: expressing in his own doric dialect, his utter astonishment and perplexity. But he visited one place, where he understood himself.---He went into a stable to buy a horse, and purchased a good one. His knowledge on the subject was derived, partly from conversation with experienced dealers, partly from his own observation, and partly from a book of farriery. He has given us a few hints on the subject, which we lay before our readers. First, be very careful in trusting the representation, of the owner, or a by-stander; for though the owner may be a very honest man, in other respects, there is a lurking disposition among those who sell or swap horses, to make the best bargain possible, and to say as little of the defects, and as much of the excellencies of the animal, as the *customer* will swallow; and as to the by-standers, without giving any reason for it, he said the less you had to do with them the better; he had been a by-stander himself, and was sorry for it. Next, see how the horse stands in the stable alone; let his master keep out of the barn; see if he stands firmly and steadily on the floor; or whether he is uneasy, and gives a favorite leg a resting spell. And when he is brought out, let him stand on level ground, so that you may not be deceived in the height of his shoulder, or the proportions of his form. Examine that thoroughly, and tell for yourself whether it suits your taste; then look at his hoofs. Here Jonathan took out his book and read "They should be large, black, smooth, tough, and nearly round; not too flat, neither too upright, and the bottom concave. White hoofs are apt to be tender, and do not so well bear or retain the shoe. A hoof that is flat and pummiced on the under side, is generally tender and indicates founder, or some other defect. If the hair lies smooth at the edge of the hoof, and the flesh even, all is well there; but if the hair is rough, and the flesh raised or uneven, a ring or quittor bone may be apprehended." Look next at the head, the eyes, the ears, the nostril: the head should not be too large nor too small for the size of the horse, and should taper towards the mouth, which should be large. The eyes round, not too black, and not too much white visible; the ears sharp and pointed, like your pen, only they must move a little quicker; the nostril open large, and red inside. As to the breast and fore legs, see that the first is broad prominent, and that the last are firm, and bear no scars, or other marks of stumbling. His thighs and hind legs must be free from scabs; if about the pastern joint, they are a sign that he interferes. Windgalls and scratches may as well be looked for. The neck should be long, small where the throat-lash is buckled and large towards the shoulders; the back short; the tail set high; and the body deep in the girth. See that he moves "rather narrower before than behind; that there is no danger of his either overreaching, or interfering in any gait; and then mount him yourself, and ride three or four miles *alone*. As to age, if he has twenty four grinders, twelve four-teeth, and four tusks, he is old enough to use. How old, you must judge by marks, which cannot be exactly described just now. And finally, with the utmost caution, you may be cheated. If you get a poor horse, do not go to law about it, but sell him again for what he is worth; if you get a good horse, keep him; and if you have any doubts of the correctness of my statements, here is a book that will bear me out; it is called, very properly, "The complete Farrier." *Conn Mirror.*

Foreign News.

From the Baltimore American, Oct. 29.

FROM PERU—IMPORTANT.

By the fast sailing schooner Express, capt. Chayor, arrived here yesterday in 15 days, from Jamaica, the editors of the American have received, from their attentive Kingston correspondent files of Jamaica papers to the 9th instant inclusive, from which they extract the following gratifying and important intelligence from Peru.

VICTORY OF BOLIVAR.

From the Extraordinary Gaceta del Isthmo, Sept. 7.

The following official communication was received by the General Commandant; it having been brought by the Colombian schooner Guenchaco, which anchored at this port (Panama,) in 17 days from Guenchaco.

Republic of Peru,
Truxillo, August 18, 1824.

To the Intendant and General Commanding the Department of the Isthmus of Panama.

Sir—It is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I have the honor of enclosing you the Gazette of this city, containing the official accounts of the brilliant affair of Junin; the particulars of which were received here last night. This first success opens the door to expectations, as brilliant as they are well founded, and presages a speedy and felicitous termination of the war, which has desolated that rich country—Peru.

The battalion of Zulia, and the squadron of horse and dragoons, of the guard, joined the head quarters of the Liberator (Bolivar,) the day after the action of Junin. Although the official accounts transmitted by the Secretary General are very well detailed, I must take the liberty of addressing a few minute particulars, which have been extracted from private letters, received here, from the officers of the army; and which renders this brilliant victory more glorious. More than a thousand of the enemy's cavalry, advantageously posted, have been destroyed by only 400 of our horse. Canterac, in person, commanded the enemy's cavalry, as did Bolivar our's. Canterac fled before the Liberator, having experienced his irresistible power. The cavalry of the enemy was the flower of the royal army, composed of its oldest veterans, and the greater part Spaniards. The shock was terrific, and our cavalry signalized themselves by prodigies of valor. Canterac displayed his skill and valor; but he was compelled to make a shameful flight from a few brave Patriots, who were, in number, hardly equal to one third of those whom he commanded. The Liberator as usual, exposed himself in the most dangerous situations; but his presence (which is well worth an army,) soon compelled the disappearance of Canterac, and old veteran troops. This town has received the gratifying intelligence with inexpressible feelings of delight. All are enlivened by the pure breath of liberty, that they with reason hope to see consolidated by the extraordinary genius of him who has undertaken to give them a country with peace and happiness.

I am &c.

JOSE GABRIEL PEREZ.

Despatch mentioned in the foregoing letter.

To the Colonial Prefect of the Department of Truxillo.

Sir—The Secretary General of his Excellency the Libertador, in a communication to me dated the 7th of August, inst. states as follows:

Official accounts from Bolivar's secretary.

Office of Secretary General—Head Quarters in Reyes, 7th of August, 1824.

To the Principal Ministers for Peruvian Affairs.

By the orders of his excellency, the Libertador, I have the satisfaction of announcing to your excellency, that at five o'clock last evening, the Spanish Royalists Army underwent a most terrible humiliation in the plains of Junin, 7 miles from this place, (Reyes.) Their cavalry on which they depended, to enable them to again subjugate Peru, to the Spanish dominion, has been so completely routed that, it will never again be brought into the field of battle.

His excellency the Libertador Bolivar, having been informed that the enemy with his conjoined forces, was coming to meet him, marched immediately with his army as far as *Conochanca*, intending to come to a decisive engagement. In consequence of this movement, the enemy who had advanced as far as Pasco, retreated on the same road by forced marches. His excellency Bolivar, expected that he would be enabled to force them to come to an engagement, by occupying with his rear guard, the road which they must pass on their march to Jagua, but the precipitation with which they retreated, procured them the good fortune of reaching, and even passing the point (where we expected to encounter them, some hours before our army, which had to make a long day's march up craggy and difficult paths) could occupy it. Affairs being in this conjuncture, his excellency observing that the enemy continued their retreat without a halt, and considering that the opportunity of terminating at a blow the laborious campaign in which we were then engaged, and of deciding the fate of the country was about escaping from his hands, resolved to move forward rapidly with the cavalry commanded by the intrepid Necochea, and to post in the same plain as that which the enemy occupied, hoping by this movement, to induce them to risk an action, either for the purpose of availing themselves of an opportunity they seem to have sought so very recently, or of saving the whole of his army. Either in conformity with those calculations, or actuated by a blind confidence in his cavalry, the enemy's horse charged ours in a situation very disadvantageous for the latter. The shock of the two bodies was most tremendous. In conclusion, after various conflicts, in which the advantage varied from one side to the other, the enemy's cavalry, although superior in number and better mounted than ours, was thrown into complete disorder, beaten, and compelled to fall back to the files of the infantry, which, during the battle, had continued its march towards Juaga, and when its cavalry was defeated was a considerable distance from the place where the action was decided. Our cavalry has displayed that courage which my pen is unable to express, and which can only be conceived by calling to remembrance the age of heroes. The result of this brilliant action is, that 235 of the enemy have fallen in the battle; among them are ten chieftains and officers; more than 80 made prisoners, and a great number dispersed.—Above 300 excellent horses, with equipments, have fallen into our hands, and the field of battle was covered with every species of spoil. On our side we have had about sixty killed and wounded; among the killed are Capt. Urbina, of the Colombian horse grenadiers, Lieut. Cortes of the first regiment of the cavalry of Peru. Among the wounded are Bizzara, Gen. Nechoches; who has received seven wounds, none of which however are dangerous; col. Corbajal, of the Colombian horse grenadiers, com. Soberri, of the second squadron of the Peruvian regiment; serj. maj. Felipe Brum, and capt. Peyaza, both of the Colombian cavalry, the first and two last are wounded severely, and some few of the privates dangerously.

The war of Peru would have been brought to a close last evening, had not the enemy continued the rapid retreat of his infantry without intermission, or could our troops have flown as was necessary, in order to come up with them: all were burning with the desire of destroying the enemies of their country.

General Bolivar embarked for Peru, August 7th, 1823, and on the 7th of August, 1824, his despatches are dated, announcing his victory on the day before.

The enemy was so panic struck, they continued their march from day-light yesterday, without even halting during the last night.

To-morrow our army continues the pursuit, and I hope that my succeeding despatches will be dated from the valley of Juaja.

I congratulate your excellency and all Peru on the brilliant achievement of yesterday, and which being the result of the first action of this campaign, presages the most fortunate conclusion. The land of the Incas, moistened with the blood of her oppressors, and of those who endured their tyranny, will ere long offer to the view, her beautiful fields adorned with the precious tree of Liberty, which is fast approaching to maturity. Soon the conquerors for 14 years will leave in the recollection of the oppressed inhabitants of this country, only the recollection of the horrors they perpetrated, whilst fortune smiled upon them.

I request your excellency will circulate the intelligence (I have communicated,) through all parts of the country. God preserve you, &c.

THOMAS DE HERES,
Secretary General of the Interior.

From the New-York Evening Post, Nov. 2.

Hayti. Our files of the Telegraph, published at Port au Prince, which we received yesterday afternoon, contain the proclamation of President Boyer, dated Oct. 8th, of which we give a translation.—Besides this spirited document, the Telegraph has several extracts from the Paris Constitutionel, in which the impolitic conduct of the French government towards the Haytiens, is represented in clear and energetic language. We have already mentioned that the return of the commissioners without having accomplished their object, had produced a strong sensation at Hayti; a circumstance favorable to the views of the government, which had resolved to employ all its energies, and all the means within its reach, to maintain the National Independence.

LIBERTY.——EQUALITY.

Republic of Hayti.—Port au Prince, Oct. 6, 1824.
Year of Independence, 21.

CIRCULAR.

Jean-Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti, to the District Commandants.

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BOYER.

From a late English paper.

Desperate attempt by the Pelew Islanders.

The English Whale ship Syren, Capt. Fredrick Coffin, recently arrived at Deptford, from the South Seas, reported, that on the 31st March, 1823, while off the southermost of the Pelew Islands, several large canoes appeared in sight which increased in number to near 30, each having from 6 to 10 on board, and on approaching, many of the natives called out, as motives of inqury, "English? English?" and being answered in the affirmative, they came along-side, and with tolelerable correct pronunciation, repeated "Give us a rope," this was complied with—From the generally reported mild and pacific demeanor o these people, who, to the number of about one hundred, quickly crowded the deck, civilities were exchanged in apparently the most friendly manner; and as they brought few provisions with them, and no articles of curiosity, the crew commenced bartering for their spears, with which they were armed, and with which they seemed to part reluctantly. At this time the vessel continued under easy sail, the canoes closely accompanying them, to their companions in which those on board seemed in no degree anxious to return. The mate, who felt some little distrust from their superiority in number, the crew being only thirty-seven, communicated his opinion to the captain, who instantly coincided and gave orders to crowd more sail thinking it would induce them to depart. This appeared to occasion some little dislike, and in a few minutes after, while Capt. Coffin was in a boat lashed to the side, giving orders to that effect, two of the natives suddenly seized him and endeavored to throw him into the sea, while a general attack was commenced on the rest of the crew.—The captain disengaged himself, succeeded in gaining the deck, and calling aloud that their lives and the safety of the ship depended on desperate fighting, a fierce engagement ensued. Those of the natives who in traffic had parted with their spears were assisted with others from the cannoes, or availing themselves of the harpoons, which with great dexterity they broke to a suitable length, while others gaining the whaling spades, used in digging into the fish when caught, continued a most furious attack; notwithstanding the disparity, the crew succeeded in driving them to the stem of the vessel, where they leaped overboard and regained their canoes. It is worthy of remark, that when any of the natives were wounded, or stunned by being knocked down, they were instantly thrown by their comrades into the sea, where they either swam or were picked up by their companions, who frequently attempted to accompany them to return, but were always repulsed in endeavouring to get up the sides, and throughout encouraged them by loud cheering. On their quitting the Syren the crew commenced firing and though greatly exhausted, having a ready supply of ammunition, it was kept while within musket shot, but with what effect it is not known, as several they supposed killed, from their falling into the water, were seen rise and regain their canoes; nearly the whole of the ship's company were wounded severely in this attack; the effects of which, notwithstanding the unremitting exertions and skill of the surgeon, several will never, it is feared, entirely recover from; and it is to be regretted that the carpenter named Jos. Caulfield, who fought most courageously, lost his life by a blow from the whale spade, as did Wm. Warren, boat steerer, who was speared most dreadfully through the body. Capt. Coffin and the crew are of opinion that the attack was concerted and originated by Europeans or Americans resident in the Island.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Nov. 4, 1824.

The London and Liverpool papers received at New York, contain various rumors, but little positive intelligence. From the extracts furnished by the editors of the *Evening Post, American*, and *Commercial Advertiser*, we compile the following summary,

The accounts from Greece are favorable; but they are, as usual, vague, and in some cases contradictory. However, advices from Constantinople, from Leghorn, and the Morea, all concur in stating that the Ottomans effected a landing on the island of Samos, and that their fleet was immediately attacked by the patriots when a furious conflict ensued which terminated in favor of the latter. The Turks lost one line of battle ship, 3 frigates, and 30 gun boats which were either wrecked or destroyed by the Greek fire ships. The troops landed at Samos, were put to the sword and those on board the vessels were either killed in battle, blown up, or drowned. Previous to the landing of the Turks at Samos, the population of that Island, consisting principally of women, old men, and children, had been obliged to fly to the mountains and hide themselves in caves and fastnesses, to avoid the fury of the Turks and the ravages of the Turkish fleet. They had previously set fire to their houses, and carried into the interior whatever part of their property or provisions they were able to tansport.

Full credence cannot be given to the accounts of the victory, as they have not that agreement of dates which the strict laws of evidence require.

A conspiracy it seems has been discovered in the Morea, organized by foreigners, to favor the views of the Egyptian Pacha, whose fleet, it is now stated, left Alexandria on the 17th of July, and consisted of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. The Greeks were every where making preparations for his reception, and orders had been given to set fire to all the villages at the first signal of danger. The Greek government had been recognized by the whole nation; and 100 sail of ships had been decreed to encounter the Egyptian fleet. The families of Hydra and Spezzia, apprehensive of a visit from the Turks, had been transported to the Morea, as an asylum; and about 4000 men were about to sail from continental Greece, to assist the gallant and devoted defenders of those islands in resisting the anticipated invasion.

Late accounts from Constantinople confirm the previous intelligence that the government and the Jannissaries were at variance. The Sultan's life is said to have been at one time in danger. The long talked of evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia is assigned as the cause of these disturbances, and it was believed that in order to restore tranquillity, fresh troops were to be marched into those provinces. Relative to the affairs of Greece, it is admitted in the same accounts that "the efforts of the Ottoman Port this year will not produce the expected result—that of reducing the insurgents to entire subjection." The plague which had for some time ravaged Constantinople, had extended itself towards the Russian and Austrian frontiers, where precautions were taking by these governments to prevent its introduction.

Railways are about to be constructed in different parts of Great Britain. A joint stock company has been formed at Edinburgh to construct one between that city and London, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The former were expected to be carried 8, the latter 12 miles an hour

Another *Tunnel* under the Thames from Greenwich to Popular, is in contemplation: also, a project for enlarging and deepening the line of canal from London to Portsmouth.

The *exploring expedition* under capt. Hudson, was left, on the 4th of August, at the mouth of Hudson's straits.

Mr. Saddler, the aeronaunt, has been killed by a fall from his balloon. He ascended from Bolton on the afternoon of Sept. 29th, and when about four miles east of Blackburn attempted to decend; but, the grappling iron breaking, and the car coming in contact with a chimney, Mr. Saddler was thrown out. He, however, caught the rope, when the balloon ascended to a considerable height, and then again decended, but he was so much exhausted, that he fell to the ground. The balloon then again ascended, and again descended near (three or four miles from the spot were Mr. S fell.) and the car coming in contact with some rails, the other person was thrown out, and had his left arm broken, his head bruised, and was otherwise injured

The next morning Mr. S. died, and the person who had opened his house to receive him, died on the afternoon of the same day from over exertion

Mr Saddier was in the prime of life, and as a chemist and civil engineer, possesed talents of no ordinary cast. He had made thirty successful ascents as an æronaut, and was particularly distinguished by his daring intrepidity in being the only individual who, in a balloon, ever crossed the Irish channel. He ascended at Dublin, and allighted on the coast of Wales.

Mr. Owen of New Lanark, is among the passengers in the New-York The Glasgow Journal has the following paragraph respecting his intent in visiting the United States:—"Mr. Owen, sets off from Derby to embark for the United States for the purpose of treating for the purchase of *Rapp's* celebrated settlement of Harmony, including all the landed property and buildings upon it The property contains more than 20,000 acres, 3000 of which are already under cultivation.—About 1000 acres more are rich meadow land on the banks of the Wabash. His object is to erect communities upon it, similar to the plan to be put in execution at Motherwell. The colony is situated upon the southern extremity of the State of the Illinois."

The following is given in the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st of October, as an instance of expeditious manufacture: "A mercantile gentleman, who arrived here a week or two ago, from South America, proceeded, the day after his landing, to Manchester, where he ordered 800 pieces of calico to be made according to a pattern which be brought with him. He requested that the order might be executed as speedily as possible, that the goods might be forwarded by the first vessel. His directions were so well obeyed, that within *a week* of the time when the order was given, the calicoes were finished, packed, sent to Liverpool, and stowed on board the vessel.—Such are the wonders of commerce!"

The most extensive forgery ever known has ately been developed in London. A Mr. Fauntleroy, the acting partner in the house of Marsh & Co. has been for sixteen years past in the habit of forging warrants of attorney for the transfer of stocks, &c. and has thus defrauded individuals and public charities to an immense amount. He is in custody, and will doubtless be hanged. He is represented as a most accomplished and elegant villain.

The London papers announce the return of Mr. Canning from Ireland, and Sir Charles Bagot, late Ambassador, from Petersburgh.

Major Cartright, the champion of civil and religious liberty, died on the 23d September, in the 84th year of his age.

John Grant, Esq. has been chosen Mayor of London, for the ensuing year.

Mails for Carthagena, Laguira and VeraCruz, are to be sent from England monthly by the Jamaica packets

The late Minister of War in Spain (SantaCruz) and the officers arrested with him, remained closely imprisoned. King Ferdinand was laboring under an attack of the gout.

The Prussian Government had issued a decree forbidding the matriculation of any student in the universities, until such student shall completely prove that he belongs to no secret association, and is connected with no revolutionary proceedings.

The emperor Alexander is levying recruits to supply the vacancies in his army and navy occasioned by deaths and dismissals.

The Algerines are said to have a fleet at sea, capturing all merchant vessels they fall in with

The French government was amusing the people with splendid ceremonies at the Funeral of Louis XVIII. and with the prospect of the mummeries attending the coronation of the new King. It was well understood at Paris, that the influence of the Duke d'Angouleme had completely prostrated the liberal party.

The London Courier finds much to ridicule in the reception of La Fayette in the United States; but nothing in the royal funeral and coronation.

Extract from Bullock's Residence in Mexico.

"The appearance of the shops in Mexico afford no indication of the wealth of the city. Nothing is exposed in the windows; all are open in the same manner as in London in the sixteenth century. Few have signs, or even names, in front; and most trades are carried on in the shops in which the articles are sold. Silver-smiths' work is done here in the same tedious manner it used to be in England. All the ornaments are finished by hand. There are some good chasers, but in general the production is clumsy and very heavy. I inquired about precious stones and pearls; but there were few good, and those much dearer than in Europe. Rubies appeared to me the only jewel worth importing from Mexico.---The manufacture of gold and silver lace, trimmings and epauletts, is carried on in the greatest perfection; and the articles are sold at a much lower rate than with us.---It is usual with our naval officers, on their arrival at Vera Cruz; to lay in a stock of such requisites. The tailors here make great profit, as clothes are 300 per cent. dearer than in England, and are seldom well made. Cloth coats are only beginning to be generally used, but will very soon supersede the printed calico jacket, till lately universally worn. The workmen follow their employment seated on stools, and not with their feet under them as in Europe.

"The first sight of a milliner's shop must always raise a smile on the face of a newly arrived foreigner. Twenty or thirty brawny fellows, of all complexions, with mustachios, are exposed to the street, employed in decorating dresses, sewing muslin gowns, making flowers and trimming caps and other articles of female attire: whilst, perhaps, at the next door, a number of poor girls are on their knees on the floor, engaged in the laborious occupation of grinding chocolate, which is here always performed by hand. The druggists' and apothecaries' trades must also be excellent ones; their prices are exorbitant. I paid a dollar per pound for the article used in preparing my birds, which in Europe is sold for fourpence: and yet the ingredients are the produce of the country. Hops sell here for two shillings and sixpence per ounce, and other drugs in proportion.---Cabinet work is very inferior and expensive at Mexico; they have few of the tools employed in Europe, and mahogany or a good substitute is scarcely known. Most of the chairs in the best houses are made in the United States. It will be learned with surprise that in this country the saw, except a small hand frame, is still unknown; every plank used in the erection of all the Spanish American cities is hewn by Indians, with light axes, from the solid trees, which make each but one board. Coach-making excels all other mechanical arts practised at Mexico; their vehicles are well put together, of handsome forms, and well finished; the best painters in the country are employed in their decorations, and the gilding and varnish equal to what is done in Europe, whence the handles and ornamental parts in metal are procured.

"Of carvers in wood there are many, as every house has a statue of a saint or a madonna painted, generally superbly dressed. The art of engraving on stone is unknown in Mexico; but the Indians greatly excel in modeling and working in wax.—The specimens of different tribes with their costumes, with the habiliments of the country, which I brought over, will amply testify their merits in this department. They also model fruit and vegetables in a beautiful manner. A lady at Puebla de los Angelos executes, in a singular style, from pieces of old linen cloth, groups of comic figures, some of which I have also brought to England. Such was her skill, that, from only having seen me for a short time, on my first passing through the city, I was surprised to find, on my return, that she had executed a portrait of me in this style, which was immediately recognized by my friends."

Ducking.—The following sentence pronounced by the Judge of the Court, introduces to the citizens of Philadelphia a species of punishment, unknown, we believe, by practice, in this state, though doubtless one which might, under some circumstances, prove salutary in certain neighborhoods.

Commonwealth vs. Nancy James.—Indictment for a nuisance—charged with being a common scold.

October 11th, 1824.—Verdict Guilty.

October 29th, 1824.—The prisoner sentenced to be placed in a certain engine of correction called a Cucking or Ducking Stool, on Wednesday next the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 10 and 12, A. M.—and being so placed therein, that she be plunged into the water—that she pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence be complied with.

A writer in the National Gazette speaks of this punishment as wholly unknown in the United States. If we remember rightly, a person, a *lady* of course, was taken to the Cucking stool in Boston, a few years since—and we remember reading another sentence of a female to this "stool recla*matory*."

U. S. Gazette.

Common Scold.—We understand that a writ of error has been taken in the case of Nancy James, lately sentenced by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to the obsolete punishment of the *Ducking Stool.*—We trust that the people of an enlightened age, and of a free country will not be doomed to witness a punishment that would disgrace the annals of the darkest age of ignorance and barbarity. *Aurora.*

ON PURCHASING A HORSE.

Jonathan is represented in the newspapers as having visited several strange places, such as cotton factories; printing offices; steam boats; weddings, &c.: expressing in his own doric dialect, his utter astonishment and perplexity. But he visited one place, where he understood himself.---He went into a stable to buy a horse, and purchased a good one. His knowledge on the subject was derived, partly from conversation with experienced dealers, partly from his own observation, and partly from a book of farriery. He has given us a few hints on the subject, which we lay before our readers. First, be very careful in trusting the representation, of the owner, or a by-stander; for though the owner may be a very honest man, in other respects, there is a lurking disposition among those who sell or swap horses, to make the best bargain possible, and to say as little of the defects, and as much of the excellencies of the animal, as the *customer* will swallow; and as to the by-standers, without giving any reason for it, he said the less you had to do with them the better; he had been a by-stander himself, and was sorry for it. Next, see how the horse stands in the stable alone; let his master keep out of the barn; see if he stands firmly and steadily on the floor; or whether he is uneasy, and gives a favorite leg a resting spell. And when he is brought out, let him stand on level ground, so that you may not be deceived in the height of his shoulder, or the proportions of his form. Examine that thoroughly, and tell for yourself whether it suits your taste; then look at his hoofs. Here Jonathan took out his book and read "They should be large, black, smooth, tough, and nearly round; not too flat, neither too upright, and the bottom concave. White hoofs are apt to be tender, and do not so well bear or retain the shoe. A hoof that is flat and pumiced on the under side, is generally tender and indicates founder, or some other defect. If the hair lies smooth at the edge of the hoof, and the flesh even, all is well there; but if the hair is rough, and the flesh raised or uneven, a ring or quittor bone may be apprehended." Look next at the head, the eyes, the ears, the nostrils: the head should not be too large nor too small for the size of the horse, and should taper towards the mouth, which should be large. The eyes round, not too black, and not too much white visible; the ears sharp and pointed, like your pen, only they must move a little quicker; the nostril open large, and red inside. As to the breast and fore legs, see that the first is broad prominent, and that the last are firm, and bear no scars, or other marks of stumbling. His thighs and hind legs must be free from scabs; if about the pastern joint, they are a sign that he interferes. Windgalls and scratches may as well be looked for. The neck should be long, small where the throat-lash is buckled and large towards the shoulders; the back short; the tail set high; and the body deep in the girth. See that he moves "rather narrower before than behind; that there is no danger of either overreaching, or interfering in any gait; and then mount him yourself, and ride three or four miles *alone.* As to his age, if he has twenty four grinders, twenty four-teeth, and four tusks, he is old enough to use. How old, you must judge by marks, which cannot be exactly described just now. And finally, with the utmost caution, you may be cheated. If you get a poor horse, do not go to law about it, but sell him again for what he is worth: if you get a good horse, keep him; and if you have any doubts of the correctness of my statements, here is a book that will bear me out; it is called, very properly, "The complete Farrier."

Conn Mirror.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1824.

☞ From Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveller" we copy the "Adventures of a German Student." This tale may serve as a specimen of the kind of entertainment which our countryman is serving up to his readers in London.

Presidential Election. In the following tables and notes we give the returns of the Presidential Election, as far as they have been received. Tho' incomplete, they will be satifactory as articles of news on a very interesting subject, and as affording data for every reader to found his own calculations upon.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL ELECTION.

	Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Crawford.*	*Clay.*
Allegheny co.	1385	18	398	18
Butler,	506	2	234	3
Beaver,	465	3	165	2
Westmoreland,	963	34	6	3
Indiana,	258	27	3	0
Crawford,	312	40	8	0
Erie,	302	55	10	3
Venango,	265	1	15	1
Washington,	970	120	184	208
Fayette,	849	278	52	16
Somerset,	520	50	5	5
Bedford,	664	102	2	6
Huntingdon,	468	54	70	92
Franklin,	950	614	12	34
Cumberland,	730	110	5	16
Adams,	590	348	0	9
York,	846	323	52	11
Dauphin,	722	10	34	3
Lebanon,	556	2	85	3
Lancaster,	1670	204	147	82
Chester,	1471	165	90	344
Philadelphia city,	2264	1500	609	107
Philadelphia county,	3634	571	580	91
Armstrong,	284	16	3	1
Delaware,	320	118	61	135
Berks,	1686	55	76	46
Lycoming. P. & M'K.	580	40	40	0
Montgomery,	1479	28	445	27
Northampton,	1335	44	32	48
Bucks,	1292	186	117	76
Luzerne,	630	125		
Mifflin,	662	78	6	4
Lehigh	735	5	5	0

OHIO ELECTORAL RETURN.

	Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Clay.*
Adams co.	811	65	240
Hamilton,	2730	1275	755
Montgomery,	720	210	680
Ross,	321	155	1401
Jackson,	128	5	197
Butler,	1495	464	76
Clermont, (6 tps.)	438	176	195
Washington,	245	700	22
Cuyahoga,	25	280	498
Portage,	161	494	578
Geauga,	3	465	367
Jefferson,	997	178	605
Highland,	296	168	380
Belmont,	154	184	897
Franklin,	262	389	503
Muskingum,	166	77	1070
Morgan,	63	53	193
Pickaway	451	57	557
Warren,	943	491	332
Perry,	506	46	290
Brown, (all but 2 tps.)	977	130	211
Guernsey,	245	15	346
Trumbull,	509	1408	108
Harrison, in part,	205	199	58
Columbiana, do.	540	184	100
Champaign, do.	17	110	496
Total,	13408	7956	11279

In Coshocton Jackson's majority is 19, and in Wayne, 600.

In Ohio there are 72 counties. The Jackson ticket has probably succeeded.

In 41 counties Mr. Morrow's majority for Governor is upwards of 8000 over Mr. Trimble.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL RETURN.

	Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Crawford.*	*Clay.*
Ohio county,	14	28	6	247
Morgan,	18		65	12
Berkley,	90	57	30	64
Spotsylvania,	93	46	161	
Stafford,	23	27	50	
Fairfax,	27		75	
Richmond,	1	79	110	
Henrico,	4	15	130	
Orange,	26	22	102	
Frederick,	290	8	129	3
Chesterfield,		39	179	
Loudoun,	49	29	53	8
Westmoreland,	16	18	26	
Goochland,	5	3	80	
Amelia,		5	130	
Culpepper,	70	7	200	
Essex,	50	14	73	
Norfolk city and co.	94	240	93	
Elizabeth city,	2	41	35	

In Jefferson and Brooke counties, Gen Jackson has handsome majorities. In Shenandoah, Mr. Crawford had a small majority.

* * *

New-Jersey.—It is said that a least 5 out of the 8 electors chosen are for Jackson.

* * *

The legislature of New-York is now in session, and is to choose Presidential Electors before its adjournment. It appears that neither the caucus men nor the friends of Adams, are a majority of that body, but that the friends of Clay, who have taken a bold stand in favor of their candidate, can turn the scale in favor of that party which will give them the best bargain in a divided vote. On this subject it is pertinently remarked in the Franklin Gazette, that "*The obvious policy of the friends of Mr. Clay is to keep Mr. Crawford out of the house of representatives, and this can only be done by dividing the vote of New-York between him and Mr. Adams. It may therefore be expected that this course will be taken, and that Mr. Crawford will not obtain one electoral vote in New-York.*"

* * *

If no one Presidential candidate shall obtain more electoral votes than all the others taken together, the election must be decided by congress, who shall choose one of the three candidates who ran highest in the electoral colleges. It has generally been supposed, that, if no choice should be made by the electors, the three who would go into congress, as candidates, would be Jackson, Adams and Crawford. But if the electoral vote of New-York shall be kept from Mr. Crawford, and that of Ohio be given to Mr. Clay, there can be little or no doubt that Mr. Clay will go into congress instead of Mr. Crawford: And thus, if there be no choice of President by the people, they will at least have put the seal of condemnation upon the *caucus*, and decided who shall *not* be elected President.

* * *

The election for Governor, &c. terminated in the state of New-York on the 3d inst. In the City, Mr. Clinton received a majority of about 800 votes over Col. Young. Returns received from several counties in the interior, give Clinton a majority of 4500.

* * *

The Butler Sentinel encouraged its friends, the caucusites, to "be of good cheer," for that Mr. Crawford was likely to defeat Mr. Adams in Massachusetts.—This far-fetcht comfort is already destroyed by the news from New-England. The Adams ticket appears to be as far ahead of the Crawford ticket there, as the Jackson ticket is here. In Boston, Adams had 3070 votes—the other tickets, had 1107;—In 12 towns of Massachusetts the Adams ticket, 5743—the other 1824.

In 38 towns in Connecticut, the Adams ticket received 3426 votes—the Crawford ticket 987.

* * *

The Statesman and the Butler Sentinel have been comforting themselves and their friends with the hope, that Mr. Crawford would be indicated by the votes of the people as the *second choice* of Pennsylvania. Even this comfort fails them, as the result shows that their favorite is barely second best among candidates that were distanced by the Hero of Orleans.

* * *

The celebrated Mr. Everett, late editor of the North-American Review, is elected to Congress from Massachusetts. Mr. Webster is re-elected, without opposition.

The Plymouth Journal remarks:—

Should the Electoral Colleges and the House of Representatives both fail to elect a President, the duties of President will devolve on the Vice-President; and in case no choice is made of Vice-President, either by the Electors or Senate, on or before the third of March, then it will be the duty of the Secretary of State to notify the Executive of each state of the fact, and cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each state, giving two months previous notice, that new Electors of President shall be chosen within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December, 1825, when they will proceed to a new choice in the usual way.

For the Gazette.

The last Democrat does not deny that Mr. Stevenson voted the Caucus ticket. But asserts that "Mr. Stevenson had a right to vote for *who* he pleased." Yet in the same paper the editor brands the whole county of Geauga "Tory," because the honest yeomanry of that county "pleased" to vote for Clay and Adams in preference to General Jackson.

* * *

If Mr. M'Farland was correct in calling all the citizens of Geauga county "Tories," because they voted for Clay and Adams in preference to General Jackson, what name should he apply to "James S. Stevenson," who voted for the *real caucus candidate* in preference to Gen. Jackson.

* * *

It is admitted that James S. Stevenson had a "right to vote for *who* he pleased," but he had no moral right to pretend to be favorable to one man and vote for another.

* * *

It is asked in the last Democrat, "who knows how Mr. Stevenson voted?" I answer James S. Stevenson knows, and he dare not deny that he voted for Crawford.

* * *

In the last Democrat it is said, "if he (Mr. Stevenson) had rode the District, the result of the polls would have been far different." This is no doubt true, for in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Stevenson is well known, there was a majority of 118 against him.

* * *

"Who cares how any man voted," says the last Democrat. We reply that the people care: if they had known that Mr. Stevenson was at heart an enemy of Jackson, they would not have voted for him. And we do assure Mr. M'Farland that there are hundreds of persons who would not have voted for Mr. Stevenson, if they had known that he was a caucusite and enemy of Jackson.

Who abused the caucusites more than Mr. M'Farland?

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Will do well to attend to the information contained in the following article, handed to us by a respectable brother of the Type.

Printers and Publishers are informed by a person connected with an extensive newspaper establishment, who has been travelling in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for several months past, that vast numbers of newspapers from different parts of the United States are addressed to persons at different Post-Offices, who have been dead, insolvent, or runaway, for a length of time, or otherwise so managed that no pay can ever be had by the proprietors of such papers. Many who are *insolvent* authorize their more *fortunate* neighbors to take their papers from the post-office and pay the postage for the liberty of reading them, while the actual subscriber is removed far away and insolvent. In this way many a *respectable* and rich man gets his news, and thus connives with the scoundrel in cheating the printer. It is worthy of remark, that post-masters in the country towns are in the habit of lending the papers addressed to subscribers who live some distance from the post-office, and by this unpardonable act of the post-masters, many of the papers never reach the person for whom they are intended. Proprietors of newspapers and magazines would do well to revise their country subscription lists. Six numbers of a paper printed in Franklin Co. Pa. are addressed to persons at one Post-office, in Huntingdon Co.; not one of them have been taken out for near two years. Inquiry was made of the Post-master why he did not write to the printer on the subject—his reply was that he had written several times, and that the printer would not stop them. In various ways printers are cheated out of their due—there is no other way of stopping the evil but by frequent settlements—at least once a year.

Appointment by the Governor.

E. J. Kelso, to be Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c. of Erie county, in the room of Thomas Wilson, dec.

Gen. La Fayette is expected at Raleigh, North-Carolina, about the 12th of next month. His visit to the west, it is said, will take place next spring.

LA FAYETTE AT RICHMOND.

A letter from Richmond to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated October 29, 8 P. M. says:—

"The Nation's Guest arrived to day in the midst of such torrents of rain, that it was wholly impossible to form the contemplated procession; and by general consent it is deferred till to-morrow. Richmond never was so full of strangers; and if to-morrow should be a fair day, or any thing like it, the procession will surpass any thing of the kind ever known in Virginia. The capital square is decorated fore and aft, as the sailors say. Circular and Gothic arches, obelisks, emblematical figures, inscriptions, and every kind of appropriate representations, fill up the area of the square, and leave room enough for the people to walk about and examine them. From 9 A. M. till nearly 1 o'clock, the rain embargoed the whole female population of the place, stationary and adventitious; but after that, and especially after the Guest had alighted and made his compliments to the multitude around the Eagle, they began to circulate, and towards evening the square was covered with them, and presented a very lively appearance. I have just come from the Eagle, where all is festivity and glee—the Guest is still at the table, and toasts (volunteers) of the most pithy kind, continue to circulate, and draw forth reiterated cheers. But this is only prelusive. To-morrow will be the day."

Memoranda---Of La Fayette at Yorktown.

Allen M'Lane.—Although the events at Yorktown were generally of a serious and imposing character, yet there was some admixture of fun and frolic. On the night of the General's arrival at York, it was proposed that he should walk out on the remains of the British ramparts, to enjoy a perspective view of the illumination in camp, &c. Col. M'Lane,* a rare old soldier of about seventy-three, slipped away from the company, got first to the rampart, shouldered a cornstalk, and mounted guard. On the approach of the General and his party, they were challenged in a bold and soldier-like manner, and upon answering "Friends," were ordered to advance and give the countersign.

Colonel Fish advanced and tried *La Fayette.* It would not do. "Sergeant of the guard, here! quick!" was now called. What was to be done? Col. Fish again advanced, and recollecting the ever-memorable countersigns of '81, gave "Rochambeau," "Paris," &c. This would do. Pass on, was the word, and in a moment the joke was discovered, the old joker grasped by the hand, and a hearty laugh ensued, which none more heartily enjoyed than La Fayette.

*Colonel Allen M'Lane, of Delaware, a most distinguished partizan officer in the Revolution.

* * *

We have the pleasure to state that the young gentleman, a midshipman in the United States Navy, whose absence gave rise to the remarks in this paper a few weeks since has returned safe and sound. We are not acquainted with the circumstances which could have justified such a hoax upon the public, many of whom, with a spirit truly laudable, turned out in damp and rainy weather, to search for his corpse and discover his murderer.

Zanesv. Repub.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—We have heard of several robberies within the last week, and of one in particular which has enlisted the sympathies of the public for the sufferers.

The dwelling of Mrs. Gowen, a widow lady who had made a temporary stay in this place, having been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Davenport, at Rock Island, was entered, through a window, by several men, who robbed her trunk of some valuable clothing and about *five hundred dollars in cash*, partly in specie and partly in notes of the Valley Bank of Virginia, being the supply intended for her maintenance here during the winter, and to defray the expenses of her journey home in the spring. There are, as yet, no traces of the robbers discovered—but they may attempt to pass the notes, and some clue may be given to lead to their detection. *Enquirer.*

Madame Iturbide and family.---The schooner United States, capt. Fitch, of Baltimore, arrived at Barataria on the 26th ult. from Soto la Marina, having on board as passengers, the widow of the ex-emperor of Mexico, and her family and suite, consisting of two children, a nephew, two priests, and two servants. The ladies of Commodore Patterson and Captain Cunningham, who have a summer residence at that place, urged this unfortunate stranger (who appeared to be in a very delicate state of health) to come to New-Orleans and remain a few weeks until her health should be restored; and through the polite aid of Captain Cunningham, she arrived here on Saturday evening. Her nephew and one of the priests went in the schooner Havana, whence they will continue their voyage for Baltimore. We are informed that Capt. Fitch is entitled to much credit for his particular attention and politeness to this forlorn family on their passage. They left Soto la Marina on the 16th ultimo.

We further learn that it is the intention of Mad. I. to remain a few weeks at Mr. Zacharie's plantation; to proceed through the western country, on the first rise of water, for a northern port, and thence embark for Europe. *N. Orleans Adv.*

RIOT AND REBELLION.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 29.

We are sorry to say that, this community, which has always been distinguished for the purity of its morals, and for its domestic felicity and repose, has for the two last weeks been disturbed and disharmonized by riot and rebellion. On Sunday evening last, the centre of the town presented a scene of tumult and disorder, and a most furious riot took place, between our black population and a body of whites, which eventuated in the loss of blood and reputation.

On Monday evening, we were again thrown into a state of confusion, by a similar transaction, differing only from that of Sunday evening, by its desolating and wicked consequences.

Early on Monday morning, an infamous placard was posted on the Flag-Staff at the Bridge, calling upon all who were disposed to riot and rebel, to meet at that place, at 10 o'clock the succeeding night; and long before the arrival of that hour, a mob, comprising four or five hundred persons, had assembled, and at the word of command took up its line of march for a small hamlet, situate at the northern suburb of the town, populated principally by blacks, who located themselves in that quarter, to avoid any intercourse or correspondence with their hostile white neighbors.

When arrived at the spot, a most furious attack was made upon the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, many of whom were engaged in convivial sports and rural games, and in the short space of four or five hours, eleven dwellings were levelled to the ground.

The infuriated and misguided mob, not content with prostrating the dwellings of the unfortunate beings upon whom their vengeance was vented, commenced general destruction among their goods and chattels, destroying every thing on which they could lay their polluted hands.

The destruction was general, unlimited, and without discrimination, save only in those instances where the mob was brought up with *Rum*, or by the inebriating cup were diverted from their unhallowed designs.

The next returning sun presented to the beholders, a scene at which humanity revolts with detestation and dismay, and at which the heart sickens, and from the contemplation of which the mind gladly retires.

The hamlet which but a few hours before bore a smiling aspect, and through which the hum of innocent festivity had been heard, was now silent and forsaken, and the ruins of what it *was*, barely told the spot where it had existed.

It was indeed a lamentable and sorry sight, and the town, in this instance, has incurred an indelible disgrace; and a monument of infamy has thus been erected, to perpetuate the atrocities committed by an abandoned and profligate mob. *Beacon.*

* * *

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Monday evening, last, the dwelling of *Chloe*, (a colored woman,) on the farm of Mr. David Wallace, in Millcreek township, took fire in her absence, and was entirely consumed, and, shocking to relate, two children, one about four and the other about one year old, perished in the flames. The distracted mother returned in time to see her children enveloped in the flames, locked in each other's arms, but too late to save them from an untimely death. *Erie Gazette.*

* * *

Large Calf.—A Calf raised by Charles J. Reed of Millcreek township, seven months old, which was weighed in this borough on Monday last, weighed, alive, *six hundred and sixty pounds.* *Erie Gaz.*

* * *

Vermont against the World!—We were yesterday shown a Calf, owned by Capt. Eliphalet Sampson, of Cornwall, raised entirely from the milk of one cow, which, when six months old, measured *five feet one inch* girth, and weighed *seven hundred and twelve pounds!* *Eastern paper.*

Bank Robbery.—About the middle of October, as the Cashier of the Huntsville, Alab. Bank, was going from the Banking room to the Directors' room, (a short time after the usual supper hour,) he was knocked down in the passage and robbed of a large bundle of notes of the Bank. The amount taken is between 25 and 29,000 dollars. The Bank offers 20,000 dollars reward for apprehending the robber.

A sample of Egyptian cotton has been received at Providence.

A piece of flannel was exhibited at the last Brighton fair, woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expense of weaving by hand.

Washington City, Nov. 2.

Choctaw Deputation.—A deputation of Choctaws, nine in number, arrived in this city a few days past, on business with the Government.

On their way, and when at Maysville, in Kentucky, *Puck-shee-nubee*, a principal chief, and aged about 85 years, stepped from a precipice, in a fog which hid the chasm from his view, and fractured his skull, which killed him.

It is gratifying to witness, in these deputations of latter times, young men of education and virtue, with talents to conduct the business of their nation, and manners suited, in all respects, to the polished improvements of their white brothers.—There are of this description attached to this deputation, colonel Folsom, well known as the friend of the school system among his people, and for the distinguished excellence of his character, and James L. M'Donald, who was educated in this District, chiefly by the Rev. Mr. Carnahan, now President of Princeton college, at his classical school in Georgetown; and subsequently read law, in Ohio, with the present Postmaster General, where he was admitted to its practice. Mr. McDonald being on a visit to his mother, after many years seperation, was included by the council of the nation, in the deputation.

We cannot but wish these people well. They have many claims upon our *justice and humanity*: and now that we see them emerging from the ignorance of barbarism, and even adventuring upon our learned professions, every encouragement ought to be held out, and every inducement offered, to animate and prosper their efforts.

The school system under the special patronage of the government is producing the happiest results, and if it be well supported, and its energies kept in vigour by such guards, as experience may demonstrate to be essential, a generation may not pass away before our nation may be *honored* in having rescued from the cheerless condition of the savage, hundreds of thousands of fellow beings, whose claims even upon the humanity of so many ages, have been resisted and themselves made the victims of every outrage, which the keenest avarice has the ingenuity to invent.

Our national character is deeply interested in the efforts to civilize and christianize these people: but when to this is superadded the claims which arise out of their abject condition, *as a people*, the duty becomes imperative, and the call becomes loud upon us to persevere. *Nat. Jour.*

Married,

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. WILSON SHAW, to Miss SARAH SCOTT, all of Allegheny County.

MR. SHYMANSKI,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain in this City, for a few days during which time, he will attend to the different branches of his profession.

Mr. S. Thinks it unnecessary to enumerate all the operations he can peform on the teeth, as his professional qualifications have been well known for several years to the citizens of this place.

P. S. Satisfactory certificates of ability in the science of his profession, will be exhibited if required

Ladies and Gentlemen can be waited on at their respective dwellings or at his room, at Col Ramsey's hotel.

Pittsburgh Nov. 12, 1824.

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance,*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

RETAILERS

Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the 6th Section of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandise," passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective city and county Treasurers to publish, annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those who have and those who have not taken out licenses, within their respective cities or counties. The following list is published in pursuance of said Section.

LIST

Of persons returned as Retailers, within the city of Pittsburgh, who have taken out licenses.

John Little
R. Bevan & Co.
Bradwdy & Lynch
James A. Armstrong
James Marshall &Co.
James Leburn
John Torode
James M'Kinstry
George Swartz
Robert Patterson
A. S. Dubarry
Nathan Carlisle
William M'Knight
John Darragh
Doctor G. Dawson,
John Whitten
John Burgess
R. Miller & Co.
Richd. Hughes
John Caughy
A. & S. George
Rt. M'Allister & Co.
Charles Cassilly
Lowrie & Curtis
William Bell, Jr.
Chas. Avery & Co.
Jas. Park & Co.
B. C. Sawyer
H. Earl
S. Baird & Co.
H. Sterling
Thomas Robinson
William Beatty
Jeremiah Dunlavy
Francis Bailey,
John Andoe
Andrew Fleming
M. S. Mason
Jas. H. Davis
William Mullen
E. Stoner
A. Way & Co.
William Miskelly
William P. Baum
John Tassey
John Bissell & Co.
Peter Beard
John Wallace
John Hodge
Samuel F. Fletcher
William Irwin
Bailey & Co.
Jas. M'Cully & Co.
James Armstrong
Job Kitts
N. W. Prestly
John Taggert
R. & C. Irwin
Robert M'Ayale
John Thompson
William Blair
Joseph Armorer

James Smith
Thos. Wilson
Samuel Thompson
Nat. Richardson
Samuel Frew
Blasdel&Robertson
Robt. Dunlap
Joseph Hazlet
George Breed
Wm. Cannon
John M'Cormick
Thos. Spillane
James Verner
M'Clurg & King
Jas. M'Elroy
M. Leech & Co.
B. Darlington
S. Peppard
John Dalzell
Robert Fleming
Jas. Duff
Wm. M'Candless
Francis Rouaud
James M'Clane
Jas. Taylor & Co.
Barnet Burns
Andrew Kirkwood
Robt. Williams
Charles L. Volz
D. Minis & Co.
C. Craig
H. Cain
Robinson&Willock
Hugh M'Clelland
John Johnston
Isaac Harris
David Robinson
Wm. Barr
John Dixon
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell
Dennis Murphy
W. W. Fearns
J. C. Cummings
Jas. Fulton
Jas. Gormly
John Jackson
Chas. Brewer
Geo. Ritter
A. & J. Brown
Jas. Brown
Samuel Pettigrew
Horner & Clayland
Jas. Borbidge
Thos. Wilson
George Jackson
Samuel Spencer
Connelly & Lenard
Robert Elder
Robert M'Ilwaine
Hugh M'Master

Persons returned as Retailers within said city, who have not taken out licenses.

John Anderson
Wm. Anderson
M. Baird
Thos. Bradford
Henry Bonnet
Boggs & Wrenshall
Samuel Cochran
Joseph Davis
John D. Davis
Thos. Dickson
George Faris & Co.
T. Gorman
John Greer
Robt. Grierson
David Harris

John Irwin
W. B. Irish
R. N. Konecke
John Leyburn
Samuel Laird
Thos. M'Dermott
David M'Kee
Jos. M'Cully
A. B. Phelps
Joseph Paul
S. K. Page
James Ross
Henry Stafford
Joseph Sotile
John Sewell

Wm Graham, Jr.
Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh.

Treasurer's Office, Nov. 12, 1823 3t

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.

A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away

William Wilson.

Nov. 12—3t.*

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing at the Ferry, at the southwest end of Liberty street, on the 10th instant,

A SORREL MARE,

about 11 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; no marks recollected, except a small wound or scar on each of her sides, occasioned by gears. She was last seen going towards the U. S. Arsenal. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said animal to me, or give me information where she may be found.

John Dougherty.

October 29—3t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1824.

☞ From Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveller" we copy the "Adventures of a German Student." This tale may serve as a specimen of the kind of entertainment which our countryman is serving up to his readers in London.

Presidential Election. In the following tables and notes we give the returns of the Presidential Election, as far as they have been received. Tho' incomplete, they will be satifactory as articles of news on a very interesting subject, and as affording data for every reader to found his own calculations upon.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL ELECTION.

	Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Crawford.*	*Clay.*
Allegheny co.	1385	18	398	18
Butler,	506	2	234	3
Beaver,	465	3	165	2
Westmoreland,	963	34	6	3
Indiana,	258	27	3	0
Crawford,	312	40	8	0
Erie,	302	55	10	3
Venango,	265	1	15	1
Washington,	970	120	184	208
Fayette,	849	278	52	16
Somerset,	320	50	5	5
Bedford,	664	102	2	6
Huntingdon,	468	54	70	92
Franklin,	950	614	12	34
Cumberland,	730	110	5	16
Adams,	590	348	0	9
York,	846	328	52	11
Dauphin,	722	10	34	3
Lebanon,	556	2	85	3
Lancaster,	1670	204	147	82
Chester,	1471	165	90	344
Philadelphia city,	2264	1500	609	107
Philadelphia county,	3634	571	580	91
Armstrong,	284	16	3	1
Delaware,	320	118	61	135
Berks,	1686	55	76	46
Lycoming P. & M'K.	580	40	40	0
Montgomery,	1479	28	445	27
Northampton,	1335	44	32	48
Bucks,	1282	186	117	76
Luzerne,	630	125		
Mifflin,	662	78	6	4
Lehigh	735	5	5	0

OHIO ELECTORAL RETURN.

	Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Clay.*
Adams co.	811	63	240
Hamilton,	2730	1275	755
Montgomery,	720	210	680
Ross,	321	155	1401
Jackson,	128	5	197
Butler,	1495	464	76
Clermont, (6 tps.)	438	176	195
Washington,	245	700	22
Cuyahoga,	25	280	498
Portage,	161	494	578
Geauga,	3	465	367
Jefferson,	997	178	605
Highland,	896	168	380
Belmont,	154	184	897
Franklin,	262	389	503
Muskingum,	166	77	1070
Morgan,	63	53	193
Pickaway	451	57	557
Warren,	943	401	332
Perry,	506	46	220
Brown, (all but 2 tps.)	977	130	211
Guernsey,	245	15	346
Trumbull,	509	1408	108
Harrison, in part,	205	199	58
Columbiana, do.	540	184	100
Champaign, do.	17	110	496
Total,	13408	7956	11279

In Coshocton Jackson's majority is 19, and in Wayne, 600.

In Ohio there are 72 counties. The Jackson ticket has probably succeeded.

In 41 counties Mr. Morrow's majority for Governor is upwards of 8000 over Mr. Trimble.

VIRGINIA ELECTORAL RETURN.

	Jackson.	*Adams.*	*Crawford.*	*Clay.*
Ohio county,	14	28	6	247
Morgan,	18		65	12
Berkley,	50	57	30	64
Spotsylvania,	93	46	161	
Stafford,	23	27	50	
Fairfax,	27		75	
Richmond,	1	79	110	
Henrico,	4	15	130	
Orange,	26	22	102	
Frederick,	200	8	129	3
Chesterfield,		39	179	
Loudoun,	49	29	33	8
Westmoreland,	16	18	26	
Goochland,	5	3	80	
Amelia,		5	130	
Culpepper,	70	7	200	
Essex,	50	14	73	
Norfolk city and co.	94	240	93	
Elizabeth city,	2	41	35	

In Jefferson and Brooke counties, Gen Jackson has handsome majorities. In Shenandoah, Mr. Crawford had a small majority.

New-Jersey.—It is said that a least 5 out of the 8 electors chosen are for Jackson.

The legislature of New-York is now in session, and is to choose Presidential Electors before its adjournment. It appears that neither the caucus men nor the friends of Adams, are a majority of that body, but that the friends of Clay, who have taken a bold stand in favor of their candidate, can turn the scale in favor of that party which will give them the best bargain in a divided vote. On this subject it is pertinently remarked in the Franklin Gazette, that "*The obvious policy of the friends of Mr. Clay is to keep Mr. Crawford out of the house of representatives, and this can only be done by dividing the vote of New-York between him and Mr. Adams. It may therefore be expected that this course will be taken, and that Mr. Crawford will not obtain one electoral vote in New-York.*"

If no one Presidential candidate shall obtain more electoral votes than all the others taken together, the election must be decided by congress, who shall choose one of the three candidates who ran highest in the electoral colleges. It has generally been supposed, that, if no choice should be made by the electors, the three who would go into congress, as candidates, would be Jackson, Adams and Crawford. But if the electoral vote of New-York shall be kept from Mr. Crawford, and that of Ohio be given to Mr. Clay, there can be little or no doubt that Mr. Clay will go into congress instead of Mr. Crawford: And thus, if there be no choice of President by the people, they will at least have put the seal of condemnation upon the *caucus*, and decided who shall *not* be elected President.

The election for Governor, &c. terminated in the state of New-York on the 3d inst. In the City, Mr. Clinton received a majority of about 800 votes over Col. Young. Returns received from several counties in the interior, give Clinton a majority of 4500.

The Butler Sentinel encouraged its friends, the caucusites, to "be of good cheer," for that Mr. Crawford was likely to defeat Mr. Adams in Massachusetts.—This far-fetcht comfort is already destroyed by the news from New-England. The Adams ticket appears to be as far ahead of the Crawford ticket there, as the Jackson ticket is here. In Boston, Adams had 3070 votes—the other tickets, had 1107;—In 12 towns of Massachusetts the Adams ticket, 5743—the other 1824.

In 38 towns in Connecticut, the Adams ticket received 3426 votes—the Crawford ticket 987.

The Statesman and the Butler Sentinel have been comforting themselves and their friends with the hope, that Mr. Crawford would be indicated by the votes of the people as the *second choice* of Pennsylvania. Even this comfort fails them, as the result shows that their favorite is barely second best among candidates that were distanced by the Hero of Orleans.

The celebrated Mr. Everett, late editor of the North-American Review, is elected to Congress from Massachusetts. Mr. Webster is re-elected, without opposition.

The Plymouth Journal remarks:—

Should the Electoral Colleges and the House of Representatives both fail to elect a President, the duties of President will devolve on the Vice-President; and in case no choice is made of Vice-President, either by the Electors or Senate, on or before the third of March, then it will be the duty of the Secretary of State to notify the Executive of each state of the fact, and cause the same to be published in one newspaper in each state, giving two months previous notice, that new Electors of President shall be chosen within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December, 1825, when they will proceed to a new choice in the usual way.

For the Gazette.

The last Democrat does not deny that Mr. Stevenson voted the Caucus ticket. But asserts that "Mr. Stevenson had a right to vote for *who* he pleased." Yet in the same paper the editor brands the whole county of Geauga "Tory," because the honest yeomanry of that county "pleased" to vote for Clay and Adams in preference to General Jackson.

If Mr. M'Farland was correct in calling all the citizens of Geauga county "Tories," because they voted for Clay and Adams in preference to General Jackson, what name should he apply to "James S. Stevenson," who voted for the *real caucus candidate* in preference to Gen. Jackson.

It is admitted that James S. Stevenson had a "right to vote for *who* he pleased," but he had no moral right to pretend to be favorable to one man and vote for another.

It is asked in the last Democrat, "who knows how Mr. Stevenson voted?" I answer James S. Stevenson knows, and he dare not deny that he voted for Crawford.

In the last Democrat it is said, "if he (Mr. Stevenson) had rode the District, the result of the polls would have been far different." This is no doubt true, for in Pittsburgh, where Mr. Stevenson is well known, there was a majority of 118 against him.

"Who cares how any man voted," says the last Democrat. We reply that the people care: if they had known that Mr. Stevenson was at heart an enemy of Jackson, they would not have voted for him. And we do assure Mr. M'Farland that there are hundreds of persons who would not have voted for Mr. Stevenson, if they had known that he was a caucusite and enemy of Jackson.

Who abused the caucusites more than Mr. M'Farland?

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Will do well to attend to the information contained in the following article, handed to us by a respectable brother of the Type.

Printers and Publishers are informed by a person connected with an extensive newspaper establishment, who has been travelling in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland and Virginia for several months past, that vast numbers of newspapers from different parts of the United States are addressed to persons at different Post-Offices, who have been dead, insolvent, or runaway, for a length of time, or otherwise so managed that no pay can ever be had by the proprietors of such papers. Many who are *insolvent* authorize their more *fortunate* neighbors to take their papers from the post-office and pay the postage for the liberty of reading them, while the actual subscriber is removed far away and insolvent. In this way many a *respectable* and rich man gets his news, and thus connives with the scoundrel in cheating the printer It is worthy of remark, that post-masters in the country towns are in the habit of lending the papers addressed to subscribers who live some distance from the post-office, and by this unpardonable act of the post-masters, many of the papers never reach the person for whom they are intended. Proprietors of newspapers and magazines would do well to revise their country subscription lists. Six numbers of a paper printed in Franklin Co. Pa. are addressed to persons at one Post-office, in Huntingdon Co.; not one of them have been taken out for near two years. Inquiry was made of the Post-master why he did not write to the printer on the subject—his reply was that he had written several times, and that the printer would not stop them. In various ways printers are cheated out of their due—there is no other way of stopping the evil but by frequent settlements—at least once a year.

Appointment by the Governor.

E. J. Kelso, to be Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c. of Erie county, in the room of Thomas Wilson, dec.

Gen. La Fayette is expected at Raleigh, North-Carolina, about the 12th of next month. His visit to the west, it is said, will take place next spring.

LA FAYETTE AT RICHMOND.

A letter from Richmond to the editors of the Norfolk Beacon, dated October 29, 8 P. M. says:—

"The Nation's Guest arrived to day in the midst of such torrents of rain, that it was wholly impossible to form the contemplated procession; and by general consent it is deferred till to-morrow. Richmond never was so full of strangers; and if to-morrow should be a fair day, or any thing like it, the procession will surpass any thing of the kind ever known in Virginia. The capital square is decorated fore and aft, as the sailors say. Circular and Gothic arches, obelisks, emblematical figures, inscriptions, and every kind of appropriate representations, fill up the area of the square, and leave room enough for the people to walk about and examine them. From 9 A. M. till nearly 1 o'clock, the rain embargoed the whole female population of the place, stationary and adventitious; but after that, and especially after the Guest had alighted and made his compliments to the multitude around the Eagle, they began to circulate, and towards evening the square was covered with them, and presented a very lively appearance. I have just come from the Eagle, where all is festivity and glee—the Guest is still at the table, and toasts (volunteers) of the most pithy kind, continue to circulate, and draw forth reiterated cheers. But this is only prelusive. To-morrow will be the day."

Memoranda---Of La Fayette at Yorktown.

Allen M'Lane.—Although the events at York-town were generally of a serious and imposing character, yet there was some admixture of fun and frolic. On the night of the General's arrival at York, it was proposed that he should walk out on the remains of the British ramparts, to enjoy a perspective view of the illumination in camp, &c. Col. M'Lane,* a rare old soldier of about seventy-three, slipped away from the company, got first to the rampart, shouldered a cornstalk, and mounted guard. On the approach of the General and his party, they were challenged in a bold and soldier-like manner, and upon answering "Friends," were ordered to advance and give the countersign.

Colonel Fish advanced and tried *La Fayette.* It would not do. "Sergeant of the guard, here! quick!" was now called. What was to be done? Col. Fish again advanced, and recollecting the ever-memorable countersigns of '81, gave "Rochambeau," "Paris," &c. This would do. Pass on, was the word, and in a moment the joke was discovered, the old joker grasped by the hand, and a hearty laugh ensued, which none more heartily enjoyed than La Fayette.

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*Colonel Allen M'Lane, of Delaware, a most distinguished partizan officer in the Revolution.

We have the pleasure to state that the young gentleman, a midshipman in the United States Navy, whose absence gave rise to the remarks in this paper a few weeks since has returned safe and sound. We are not acquainted with the circumstances which could have justified such a hoax upon the public, many of whom, with a spirit truly laudable, turned out in damp and rainy weather, to search for his corpse and discover his murderer.

Zanesv. Repub.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—We have heard of several robberies within the last week, and of one in particular which has enlisted the sympathies of the public for the sufferers.

The dwelling of Mrs. Gowen, a widow lady who had made a temporary stay in this place, having been on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Davenport, at Rock Island, was entered, through a window, by several men, who robbed her trunk of some valuable clothing and about *five hundred dollars in cash*, partly in specie and partly in notes of the Valley Bank of Virginia, being the supply intended for her maintenance here during the winter, and to defray the expenses of her journey home in the spring. There are, as yet, no traces of the robbers discovered—but they may attempt to pass the notes, and some clue may be given to lead to their detection. *Enquirer.*

Madame Iturbide and family.---The schooner United States, capt. Fitch, of Baltimore, arrived at Barataria on the 26th ult. from Soto la Marina, having on board as passengers, the widow of the ex-emperor of Mexico, and her family and suite, consisting of two children, a nephew, two priests, and two servants. The ladies of Commodore Patterson and Captain Cunningham, who have a summer residence at that place, urged this unfortunate stranger (who appeared to be in a very delicate state of health) to come to New-Orleans and remain a few weeks until her health should be restored; and through the polite aid of Captain Cunningham, she arrived here on Saturday evening. Her nephew and one of the priests went in the schooner Havana, whence they will continue their voyage for Baltimore. We are informed that Capt. Fitch is entitled to much credit for his particular attention and politeness to this forlorn family on their passage. They left Soto la Marina on the 16th ultimo.

We further learn that it is the intention of Mad. I. to remain a few weeks at Mr. Zacharie's plantation; to proceed through the western country, on the first rise of water, for a northern port, and thence embark for Europe. *N. Orleans Adv.*

RIOT AND REBELLION.

Providence, R. I. Oct. 29.

We are sorry to say that this community, which has always been distinguished for the purity of its morals, and for its domestic felicity and repose, has for the two last weeks been disturbed and disharmonized by riot and rebellion. On Sunday evening last, the centre of the town presented a scene of tumult and disorder, and a most furious riot took place, between our black population and a body of whites, which eventuated in the loss of blood and reputation.

On Monday evening, we were again thrown into a state of confusion, by a similar transaction, differing only from that of Sunday evening, by its desolating and wicked consequences.

Early on Monday morning, an infamous placard was posted on the Flag-Staff at the Bridge, calling upon all who were disposed to riot and rebel, to meet at that place, at 10 o'clock the succeeding night; and long before the arrival of that hour, a mob, comprising four or five hundred persons, had assembled, and at the word of command took up its line of march for a small hamlet, situate at the northern suburb of the town, populated principally by blacks, who located themselves in that quarter, to avoid any intercourse or correspondence with their hostile white neighbors.

When arrived at the spot, a most furious attack was made upon the unoffending and unsuspecting inhabitants, many of whom were engaged in convivial sports and rural games, and in the short space of four or five hours, eleven dwellings were levelled to the ground.

The infuriated and misguided mob, not content with prostrating the dwellings of the unfortunate being upon whom their vengeance was vented, commenced general destruction among their goods and chattels, destroying every thing on which they could lay their polluted hands.

The destruction was general, unlimited, and without discrimination, save only in those instances where the mob was brought up with *Rum*, or by the inebriating cup were diverted from their unhallowed designs.

The next returning sun presented to the beholders, a scene at which humanity revolts with detestation and dismay, and at which the heart sickens, and from the contemplation of which the mind gladly retires.

The hamlet which but a few hours before bore a smiling aspect, and through which the hum of innocent festivity had been heard, was now silent and forsaken, and the ruins of what it it *was*, barely told the spot where it had existed.

It was indeed a lamentable and sorry sight, and the town, in this instance, has incurred an indelible disgrace; and a monument of infamy has thus been erected, to perpetuate the atrocities committed by an abandoned and profligate mob. *Beacon.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—On Monday evening, last, the dwelling of *Chloe*, (a colored woman,) on the farm of Mr. David Wallace, in Millcreek township, took fire in her absence, and was entirely consumed, and, shocking to relate, two children, one about four and the other about one year old, perished in the flames. The distracted mother returned in time to see her children enveloped in the flames, locked in each other's arms, but too late to save them from an untimely death. *Erie Gazette.*

Large Calf.—A Calf raised by Charles J. Reed of Millcreek township, seven months old, which was weighed in this borough on Monday last, weighed, alive, *six hundred and sixty pounds.* *Erie Gaz.*

Vermont against the World!—We were yesterday shown a Calf, owned by Capt. Eliphalet Sampson, of Cornwall, raised entirely from the milk of one cow, which, when six months old, measured *five feet one inch* girth, and weighed *seven hundred and twelve pounds!* *Eastern paper.*

Bank Robbery.—About the middle of October, as the Cashier of the Huntsville, Alab. Bank, was going from the Banking room to the Directors' room, (a short time after the usual supper hour,) he was knocked down in the passage and robbed of a large bundle of notes of the Bank. The amount taken is between 25 and 29,000 dollars. The Bank offers 20,000 dollars reward for apprehending the robber.

A sample of Egyptian cotton has been received at Providence.

A piece of flannel was exhibited at the last Brighton fair, woven by water power, which is supposed to save half the expense of weaving by hand.

Washington City, Nov. 2.

Choctaw Deputation.—A deputation of Choctaws, nine in number, arrived in this city a few days past, on business with the Government.

On their way, and when at Maysville, in Kentucky, *Puck-shee-nubee*, a principal chief, and aged about 85 years, stepped from a precipice, in a fog which hid the chasm from his view, and fractured his skull, which killed him.

It is gratifying to witness, in these deputations of latter times, young men of education and virtue, with talents to conduct the business of their nation, and manners suited, in all respects, to the polished improvements of their white brothers.—There are of this description attached to this deputation, colonel Folsom, well known as the friend of the school system among his people, and for the distinguished excellence of his character, and James L. M'Donald, who was educated in this District, chiefly by the Rev. Mr. Carnahan, now President of Princeton college, at his classical school in Georgetown; and subsequently read law, in Ohio, with the present Postmaster General, where he was admitted to its practice. Mr. McDonald being on a visit to his mother, after many years seperation, was included by the council of the nation, in the deputation.

We cannot but wish these people well. They have many claims upon our *justice and humanity*: and now that we see them emerging from the ignorance of barbarism, and even adventuring upon our learned professions, every encouragement ought to be held out, and every inducement offered, to animate and prosper their efforts.

The school system under the special patronage of the government is producing the happiest results, and if it be well supported, and its energies kept in vigour by such guards, as experience may demonstrate to be essential, a generation may not pass away before our nation may be *honored* in having rescued from the cheerless condition of the savage, hundreds of thousands of fellow beings, whose claims even upon the humanity of so many ages, have been resisted and themselves made the victims of every outrage, which the keenest avarice has the ingenuity to invent.

Our national character is deeply interested in the efforts to civilize and christianize these people: but when to this is superadded the claims which arise out of their abject condition, *as a people*, the duty becomes imperative, and the call becomes loud upon us to persevere. *Nat. Jour.*

Married,

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, by the Rev. Robert Patterson, Mr. WILSON SHAW, to Miss SARAH SCOTT, all of Allegheny County.

MR. SHYMANSKI,

DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will remain in this City, for a few days during which time, he will attend to the different branches of his profession.

Mr. S. Thinks it unnecessary to enumerate all the operations he can peform on the teeth, as his professional qualifications have been well known for several years to the citizens of this place.

P. S. Satisfactory certificates of ability in the science of his profession, will be exhibited if required

Ladies and Gentlemen can be waited on at their respective dwellings or at his room, at Col Ramsay's hotel.

Pittsburgh Nov. 12, 1824.

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance,*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

RETAILERS

Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the 6th Section of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandise," passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective city and county Treasurers to publish, annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those who have and those who have not taken out licenses, within their respective cities or counties. The following list is published in pursuance of said Section.

LIST

Of persons returned as Retailers, within the city of Pittsburgh, who have taken out licenses.

John Little
R. Bevan & Co.
Bradwdy & Lynch
James A. Armstrong
James Marshall & Co.
James Leburn
John Torode
James M'Kinstry
George Swartz
Robert Patterson
A. S. Dubarry
Nathan Carlisle
William M'Knight
John Darragh
Doctor G. Dawson,
John Whitten
John Burgess
R. Miller & Co.
Richd. Hughes
John Caughy
A. & S. George
Rt. M'Allister & Co.
Charles Cassilly
Lowrie & Curtis
William Bell, Jr.
Chas. Avery & Co.
Jas. Park & Co.
B. C. Sawyer
H. Earl
S. Baird & Co.
H. Sterling
Thomas Robinson
William Beatty
Jeremiah Dunlavy
Francis Bailey,
John Andoe
Andrew Fleming
M. S. Mason
Jas. H. Davis
William Mullen
E. Stoner
A. Way & Co.
William Miskelly
William P. Baum
John Tassey
John Bissell & Co.
Peter Beard
John Wallace
John Hodge
Samuel F. Fletcher
William Irwin
Bailey & Co.
Jas. M'Cully & Co.
James Armstrong
Job Kitts
N. W. Prestly
John Taggert
R. & C. Irwin
Robert M'Ayale
John Thompson
William Blair
Joseph Armorer
James Smith
Thos. Wilson
Samuel Thompson
Nat. Richardson
Samuel Frew
Blasdel & Robertson
Robt. Dunlap
Joseph Hazlet
George Breed
Wm. Cannon
John M'Cormick
Thos. Spillane
James Verner
M'Clurg & King
Jas. M'Elroy
M. Leech & Co.
B. Darlington
S. Peppard
John Dalzell
Robert Fleming
Jas. Duff
Wm. M'Candless
Francis Rouaud
James M'Clane
Jas. Taylor & Co.
Barnet Burns
Andrew Kirkwood
Robt. Williams
Charles L. Volz
D. Minis & Co.
C. Craig
H. Cain
obinson & Willock
Hugh M'Clelland
John Johnston
Isaac Harris
David Robinson
Wm. Barr
John Dixon
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell
Dennis Murphy
W. W. Fearns
J. C. Cummings
Jas. Fulton
Jas. Gormly
John Jackson
Chas. Brewer
Geo. Ritter
A. & J. Brown
Jas. Brown
Samuel Pettigrew
Horner & Clayland
Jas. Borbidge
Thos. Wilson
George Jackson
Samuel Spencer
Connelly & Lenard
Robert Elder
Robert M'Ilwaine
Hugh M'Master

Persons returned as Retailers within said city, who have not taken out licenses.

John Anderson
Wm. Anderson
M. Baird
Thos. Bradford
Henry Bonnet
Boggs & Wrenshall
Samuel Cochran
Joseph Davis
John D. Davis
Thos. Dickson
George Faris & Co.
T. Gorman
John Greer
Robt. Grierson
David Harris
John Irwin
W. B. Irish
R. N. Konecke
John Leyburn
Samuel Laird
Thos. M'Dermott
David M'Kee
Jos. M'Cully
A. B. Phelps
Joseph Paul
S. K. Page
James Ross
Henry Stafford
Joseph Sotile
John Sewell

Wm Graham, Jr.
Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh.
Treasurer's Office Nov. 12, 1823 3t

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.

A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away

William Wilson.

Nov. 12—3t.*

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, residing at the Ferry, at the southwest end of Liberty street, on the 10th instant,

A SORREL MARE,

about 11 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high; no marks recollected, except a small wound or scar on each of her sides, occasioned by gears. She was last seen going towards the U. S. Arsenal. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person who will return said animal to me, or give me information where she may be found.

John Dougherty.

October 29—3t.

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Let money'd blockheads roll in wealth,
Let proud fools strut in state,
My lands, my homestead and my health
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor feign,
To please old Mammon's fry;
But independence still maintain
On all beneath the sky.

The Cincinnatus at his plough,
With more true glory shone,
Than Cæsar with his laurel brow,
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care
Are bold ambition's lot;
But those intruders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find
What monarchs never can,
Health and tranquillity of mind,
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,
For exercise is meet—
Is mere amusement which is crown'd
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,
Sweet slumber soon destroy;
Soon find on dissipation's grounds,
A grave for every joy.

Extract from "an Elegy, written at the grave of a rural poet in Ireland."—By Dr. M'Henry.

Oft by the margin of yon bank alone,
Upon his country's harp he sung her praise;
But sadness still respir'd from every tone;
For, ah! his country heeded not his lays.

Thus to an Indian shines the gem in vain,
The richest product of his native fields;
The tiger crushes, with regardless strain,
The loveliest flower the sylvan desert yields!

MISCELLANY.

From the Fire-Side.

WHAT CONSTITUTES WEALTH?

Frank Clermont inherited an estate of twenty thousand a year; having, besides, fifty thousand pounds in the funds, which were left to him by a great uncle.

The ready money was all disposed of before he was of age, and ten years after his income was reduced to five thousand per annum. He could not make it less, one-fourth of his property being so entailed that it was virtually impossible for him to get rid of it. He nevertheless considered himself to be reduced to absolute beggary, and became more discontented, perhaps, than if he had been without the common means of subsistence.

He is persecuted by duns from morning till night. His equipage is shabby, and he is looked upon in his own circle as a ruined man, and of course treated as one. By his friends, who have not entirely forsaken him, he is usually invited to help off with the fragments of feasts which have the day before been given to his former titled companions; and his own entertainments are attended by those only with whom a short time ago he would have deemed it degradation to associate.

At first he thought of retrieving his circumstances by marriage, and commenced fortune hunter; but being unsuccessful in an overture which he made to a lady whose reputed fortune was two hundred thousand pounds, he gave up the pursuit in despair, and has since taken so immoderately to drink, that he is fast hurrying himself to the grave; so that, literally, he may be said to be dying of want, though he is in the receipt of five thousand a year;

P—— began the world without a shilling! but by unceasing industry, by watching for and taking advantage of every opportunity by which money was to be made, and, when made, by using it most parsimoniously, he has at last succeeded in realizing a plum:—the ultimatum of his worldly desire, the object which he had in view from boyhood—the hopes of attaining which caused his most arduous exertions to be "Labor absque labore."

He never even allowed himself the indulgence of a hackney coach, or a ride on horseback, till he was worth £50 000; but soon after this sum was realized, his ideas became more expanded, and he absolutely began to think that he could afford to marry a widow with ten thousand pounds, towards whom he had long felt rather tenderly.—He made the state of his heart, known, and as the lady deemed it a prudent connexion too, there was not much hesitation on her part. Never were a couple united whose ideas were more entirely alike. Wealth was the grand object which they both kept constantly in view, nor did they cease living with their ancient parsimony till the plum was attained; but as soon as it was they launched out, and now they sport one of the most splendid equipages in the city. Their entertainments are first-rate in their line. They have an elegant country villa at Richmond, and in fact revel in all the luxuries of wealth, and are regarded by every one as people of consequence; yet I will venture to say that they spend within two thirds of an income which is not more ample than Frank Clermont's who finds the whole of his to be insufficient to procure him the common necessaries of life.

What constitutes wealth? is not an unamusing speculation—perhaps no two people have ideas alike upon the subject. A poor man, who is obliged to support a wife and large family on a pound a week, imagines that a hundred a year would procure every luxury that his heart could desire; while a hundred a year with gentility attached to it, is considered to be a most miserable pittance.

Yet there are those who can be "Passing rich with forty pounds a year," or even less; but then they possess that "wealth of the mind," that true independence, which makes riches or poverty alike a matter of indifference to them. Mr.—— a man of profound erudition, was lately [illegible] by some literary friend to [illegible] a work of great research, which was likely to occupy his abilities for a time. As he was completely without resources of his own, they asked him what remuneration he would require for so much time and labor. He replied, that half a guinea a week would amply supply all his wants! And I have somewhere read of another man of learning, though I cannot vouch for the fact, who supported himself comfortably on a halfpenny a day! But I fear few are capable of arriving at such an enviable state of refinement.

Though —— had realized a million long before he died, he was often heard to say that he should not consider himself to be a rich man till he had doubled his capital; but yet, where his own interest was not concerned, his ideas of "What constitutes wealth" were narrow enough:—he thought for instance, that he amply provided for his four maiden sisters by leaving them five hundred pounds each; and even inserted in his will, that if they were not able to live on this sum, they were not fit to live at all, and that more would only leave them a prey to fortune hunters.

Many a rich man deems a guinea, dealt from "his pocket's avaricious nook," to be an inexhaustible sum. L——, who can command many thousands a year, lately visited an old school fellow on the brink of ruin, from recent extensive losses in trade. All his latent feelings of sympathy were roused by witnessing the suffering of his old friend (who till within the last month had been a rich man:) and in the most soothing tone he offered assistance. Poor B.'s countenance beamed with gratitude. He saw himself at once saved from bankruptcy, and again established with credit, by a prospect of such seasonable help. But what was his astonishment, when he beheld a purse drawn forth, and a guinea, one guinea, tendered to his acceptance.

From Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveller."

The Adventures of a German Student.

On a stormy night, in the tempestuous times of the French revolution, a young German was returning to his lodgings, at a late hour, across the old part of Paris.—The lightning gleamed, and the loud claps of thunder rattled through the lofty narrow street—but I should first tell you something about this young German.

Gottfried Wolfgang was a young man of good family. He had studied for some time at Gottingen, but being of a visionary and enthusiastic character, he had wandered into those wild and speculative doctrines which have so often bewildered German students. His secluded life, his intense application, and the singular nature of his studies, had an effect on both mind and body. His health was impaired; his imagination diseased. He had been indulged in fancied speculations on spiritual things, until, like Swedenborg, he had an ideal world of his own around him. He took up a notion, I do not know from what cause, that there was an evil influence hanging over him; an evil genius or a spirit seeking to ensnare him, and secure his perdition. Such an idea, working on his melancholy temperament, produced the most gloomy effects. He became haggard and desponding. His friends discovered the mental malady that was preying upon him, and determined that the best cure was a change of scene; he was sent, therefore, to finish his studies amidst the splendors and gaieties of Paris.

Wolfgang arrived at Paris at the breaking out of the revolution. The popular delirium at first caught his enthusiastic mind, and he was captivated by the political and philosophical theories of the day; but the scenes of blood which followed shocked his sensitive nature, disgusted him with society and the world, and made him more than ever a recluse. He shut himself up in a solitary apartment in the *Pays Latin*, the quarter of the students. There in a gloomy street, not far from the monastic walls of the Sorbonne, he pursued his favorite speculations. Sometimes he spent hours together in the great libraries of Paris, those catacombs of departed authors, rummaging among their hordes of dusty and obsolete works, in quest of food for his unhealthy appetite. He was, in a manner, a literary goul, feeding in the charnel-house of decayed literature.

Wolfgang, though solitary and recluse, was of an ardent temperament, but for a time it operated merely upon his imagination. He was too shy and ignorant of the world to make any advances to the fair, but he was a passionate admirer of female beauty, and in his lonely chamber would often lose himself in reveries on forms and faces which he had seen, and his fancy would deck out images of loveliness far surpassing the reality.

While his mind was in this excited and sublimated state, he had a dream which produced an extraordinary effect upon him. It was of a female face of transcendant beauty. So strong was the impression it made, that he dreamed of it again and again. It haunted his imagination by day, his slumbers by night; in fine, he became passionately enamored of this shadow of a dream. This lasted so long, that it became one of those fixed ideas which haunt the minds of melancholy men, and are at times mistaken for madness.

Such was Gottfried Wolfgang, and such his situation at the time I mentioned. He was returning home late one stormy night, through one of the old and gloomy streets of the *Marais*, the ancient part of Paris. The loud claps of thunder rattled among the high houses of the narrow streets. He came to the Place de Greve, the square where public executions are performed.—The lightning quivered about the pinna[illegible] As [illegible] he shrunk back [illegible] himself close by the guillotine. It was the height of the reign of terror, when this dreadful instrument of death stood ever ready, and its scaffold was continually running with the blood of the virtuous and the brave. It had that very day been actively employed in the work of carnage, and there it stood, in grim array, amidst a silent and sleeping city, waiting for fresh victims.

Wolfgang's heart sickened within him, and he was turning shuddering from the horrible engine, when he beheld a shadowy form cowering at the foot of the steps which led up to the scaffold. A succession of vivid flashes of lightning revealed it more distinctly. It was a female figure, dressed in black. She was seated upon one of the lower steps of the scaffold, leaning forward, her face hid in her lap, and her long dishevelled tresses hanging to the ground, streaming with the rain, which fell in torrents. Wolfgang paused.—There was something awful in this solitary monument of wo. The female had the appearance of being above the common order. He knew the times to be full of vicissitudes, and that many a fair head, which had once been pillowed on down, now wandered houseless. Perhaps this was some poor mourner, whom the dreadful axe had rendered desolate, and who sat here, heart-broken, on the strand of existence, from which all that was dear to her had been launched into eternity.

He approached, and addressed her in accents of sympathy. She raised her head and gazed wildly at him. What was his astonishment at beholding, by the bright glare of the lightning, the very face which had haunted him in his dreams. It was pale and disconsolate, but ravishingly beautiful.

Trembling with violent and conflicting emotions, Wolfgang again accosted her. He spoke something of her being exposed at such an hour, and to the fury of such a storm, and offered to conduct her to her friends. She pointed to the guillotine with a gesture of dreadful signification.

"I have no friend on earth!" said she.

"But you have a home," said Wolfgang.

"Yes—in the grave!"

The heart of the student melted at the words.

"If a stranger dare make an offer," said he, without danger of being misunderstood, I would offer my humble dwelling as a shelter; myself as a devoted friend. I am friendless myself in Paris, and a stranger in the land; but if my life could be of service, it is at your disposal, and should be sacrificed before harm or indignity should come to you."

There was an honest earnestness in the young man's manner that had its effect.—His foreign accent, too, was in his favor; it showed him not to be a hackneyed inhabitant of Paris. Indeed there is an eloquence in true enthusiasm that is not to be doubted. The homeless stranger confided herself implicitly to the protection of the student.

He supported her faltering steps across the Pont Neuf, and by the place where the statue of Henry the Fourth had been overthrown by the populace. The storm had abated, and the thunder rumbled at a distance. All Paris was quiet; that great volcano of human passion slumbered for a while, to gather fresh strength for the next day's eruption. The student conducted his charge through the ancient streets of the *Pays Latin*, and by the dusky walls of the Sorbonne, to the great dingy hotel which he inhabited. The old portress who admitted them, stared with surprise at the unusual sight of the melancholy Wolfgang with a female companion.

On entering his apartment, the student, for the first time, blushed at the scantiness and indifference of his dwelling. He had but one chamber, an old fashioned saloon, heavily carved and fantastically furnished with the remains of former magnificence, for it was one of those hotels in the quarter of the Luxembourg palace which had once belonged to nobility. It was lumbered with books and papers, and all the usual apparatus of a student, and his bed stood in a recess at one end.

When lights were brought, and Wolfgang had an opportunity of contemplating the stranger, he was more than ever intoxicated by her beauty. Her face was pale, but of a dazzling fairness, set off by a profusion of raven hair that hung clustering about it. Her eyes were brilliant, with a singular expression that approached almost to wildness. As far as her black dress permitted her shape to be seen, it was of perfect symmetry. Her whole appearance was highly striking, though she was dressed in the simplest manner. The only thing approaching to an ornament which she wore, was a broad black band round her neck, clasped with diamonds.

The perplexity now commenced with the student how to dispose of the helpless being thus thrown upon his protection.—He thought of abandoning his chamber to her and seeking shelter for himself elsewhere. Still he was so fascinated by her charms, there seemed to be such a spell upon his thoughts and senses, that he could not tear himself from her presence. Her manner, too, was singular and unaccountable. She spoke no more of the guillotine. Her grief had abated. The attentions of the student had first won her confidence, and then, apparently, her heart. She was evidently an enthusiast like himself, and enthusiasts soon understand each other.

In the infatuation of the moment Wolfgang avowed his passion for her. He told her [illegible] She was strangely affected by his recital, and acknowledged to have felt an impulse toward him equally unaccountable. It was the time for wild theory and wild action. Old prejudices and superstitions were done away; every thing was under the sway of the "Goddess of reason." Among other rubbish of the old times, the forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluous bonds for honorable minds. Social compacts were the vogue. Wolfgang was too much of a theorist not to be tainted by the liberal doctrines of the day. "Why should we separate?" said he; "our hearts are united; in the eye of reason and honor we are one. What need is there of sordid forms to bind high souls together?"

The stranger listened with emotion; she had evidently received illumination at the same school.

"You have no home nor family," continued he; "let me be every thing to you, or rather let us be every thing to one another. If form is necessary, form shall be observed—there is my hand. I pledge myself to you forever."

"For ever?" said the stranger solemnly.

"For ever!" repeated Wolfgang.

The stranger clasped the hand extended to her: "Then I am yours," murmured she, and sunk upon his bosom.

The next morning the student left his bride sleeping, and sallied out at an early hour to seek more spacious apartments, suitable to the change of his situation.—When he returned, he found the stranger lying with her head hanging over the bed, and one arm thrown over it. He spoke to her, but received no reply. He advanced to awaken her from her uneasy posture.—On taking her hand, it was cold—there was no pulsation—her face was pallid and ghastly.—In a word—she was dead.

Horrified and frantic, he alarmed the house. A scene of confusion ensued. The police was summoned. As the officer of police entered the room, he started back on beholding the corpse.

"Great heaven!" cried he, "how did this woman come here?"

"Do you know any thing about her?" said Wolfgang eagerly.

"Do I?" exclaimed the police officer: "she was guillotined yesterday!"

He stepped forward; undid the black collar round the neck of the corpse, and the head rolled on the floor.

The student burst into a frenzy. "The fiend! the fiend has gained possession of me!" shrieked he: "I am lost for ever!"

They tried to soothe him, but in vain.—He was possessed with the frightful belief that an evil spirit had reanimated the dead body to ensnare him. He went distracted, and died in a mad-house.

Here the old gentleman with the haunted head finished his narrative.

"And is this really a fact?" said the inquisitive gentleman.

"A fact not to be doubted," replied the other. "I had it from the best authority. The student told it to me himself. I saw him in a mad-house at Paris."*

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Sept. 17.—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLAS TERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASH ING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest* cellar. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Let money'd blockheads roll in wealth,
Let proud fools strut in state,
My hands, my homestead and my health
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fib, nor feign,
To please old Mammon's fry;
But Independence still mantain
On all beneath the sky.

The Cincinnatus at his plough,
With more true glory shone,
Than Cæsar with his laurel brow,
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care
Are bold ambition's lot;
But those intruders never dare
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find
What monarchs never can,
Health and tranquillity of mind,
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,
For exercise is meet—
Is mere amusement which is crown'd
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,
Sweet slumber soon destroy;
Soon find on dissipation's grounds,
A grave for every joy.

Extract from "an Elegy, written at the grave of a rural poet in Ireland."—By Dr. M'Henry.

Oft by the margin of you bank alone,
Upon his country's harp he sang her praise;
But sadness still respir'd from every tone;
For, ah! his country heeded not his lays.

Thus to an Indian shines the gem in vain,
The richest product of his native fields;
The tiger crushes, with regardless strain,
The loveliest flower the sylvan desert yields!

MISCELLANY.

From the Fire-Side.

WHAT CONSTITUTES WEALTH?

Frank Clermont inherited an estate of twenty thousand a year; having, besides, fifty thousand pounds in the funds, which were left to him by a great uncle.

The ready money was all disposed of before he was of age, and ten years after his income was reduced to five thousand per annum. He could not make it less, one-fourth of his property being so entailed that it was virtually impossible for him to get rid of it. He nevertheless considered himself to be reduced to absolute beggary, and became more discontented, perhaps, than if he had been without the common means of subsistence.

He is persecuted by duns from morning till night. His equipage is shabby, and he is looked upon in his own circle as a ruined man, and of course treated as one. By his friends, who have not entirely forsaken him, he is usually invited to help off with the fragments of feasts which have the day before been given to his former titled companions; and his own entertainments are attended by those only with whom a short time ago he would have deemed it degradation to associate.

At first he thought of retrieving his circumstances by marriage, and commenced fortune hunter; but being unsuccessful in an overture which he made to a lady whose reputed fortune was two hundred thousaud pounds, he gave up the pursuit in despair, and has since taken so immoderately to drink, that he is fast hurrying himself to the grave; so that, literally, he may be said to be dying of want, though he is in the receipt of five thousand a year;

P— began the world without a shilling! but by unceasing industry, by watching for and taking advantage of every opportunity by which money was to be made, and, when made, by using it most parsimoniously, he has at last succeeded in realizing a plum:—the ultimatum of his worldly desire, the object which he had in view from boyhood—the hopes of attaining which caused his most arduous exertions to be "Labor absque labore."

He never even allowed himself the indulgence of a hackney coach, or a ride on horseback, till he was worth £50 000; but soon after this sum was realized, his ideas became more expanded, and he absolutely began to think that he could afford to marry a widow with ten thousand pounds, towards whom he had long felt rather tenderly.—He made the state of his heart, known, and as the lady deemed it a prudent connexion too, there was not much hesitation on her part. Never were a couple united whose ideas were more entirely alike. Wealth was the grand object which they both kept constantly in view, nor did they cease living with their ancient parsimony till the plum was attained; but as soon as it was they launched out, and now they sport one of the most splendid equipages in the city. Their entertainments are first-rate in their line. They have an elegant country villa at Richmond, and in fact revel in all the luxuries of wealth, and are regarded by every one as people of consequence; yet I will venture to say that they spend within two thirds of an income which is not more ample than Frank Clermont's who finds the whole of his to be insufficient to procure him the common necessaries of life.

What constitutes wealth? is not an unamusing speculation—perhaps no two people have ideas alike upon the subject. A poor man, who is obliged to support a wife and large family on a pound a week, imagines that a hundred a year would procure every luxury that his heart could desire; while a hundred a year with gentility attached to it, is considered to be a most miserable pittance.

Yet there are those who can be "Passing rich with forty pounds a year," or even less; but then they possess that "wealth of the mind," that true independence, which makes riches or poverty alike a matter of indifference to them. Mr.—, a man of profound erudition, was lately employed by some literary friend to write a work of great research, which was likely to occupy him at least for a year. As he was completely without resources of his own, they asked him what remuneration he would require for somuch time and labor. He replied, that half a guinea a week would amply supply all his wants! And I have somewhere read of another man of learning, though I cannot vouch for the fact, who supported himself comfortably on a halfpenny a day! But I fear few are capable of arriving at such an enviable state of refinement.

Though —— had realized a million long before he died, he was often heard to say that he should not consider himself to be a rich man till he had doubled his capital; but yet, where his own interest was not concerned, his ideas of "What constitutes wealth" were narrow enough:—he thought for instance, that he amply provided for his four maiden sisters by leaving them five hundred pounds each; and even inserted in his will, that if they were not able to live on this sum, they were not fit to live at all, and that more would only leave them a prey to fortune hunters.

Many a rich man deems a guinea, dealt from "his pocket's avaricious nook," to be an inexhaustible sum. L——, who can command many thousands a year, lately visited an old school fellow on the brink of ruin, from recent extensive losses in trade. All his latent feelings of sympathy were roused by witnessing the suffering of his old friend (who till within the last month had been a rich man:) and in the most soothing tone he offered assistance. Poor B.'s countenance beamed with gratitude. He saw himself at once saved from bankruptcy, and again established with credit, by a prospect of such seasonable help. But what was his astonishment, when he beheld a purse drawn forth, and a guinea, one guinea, tendered to his acceptance.

From Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveller."

The Adventures of a German Student.

On a stormy night, in the tempestuous times of the French revolution, a young German was returning to his lodgings, at a late hour, across the old part of Paris.—The lightning gleamed, and the loud claps of thunder rattled through the lofty narrow street—but I should first tell you something about this young German.

Gottfried Wolfgang was a young man of good family. He had studied for some time at Gottingen, but being of a visionary and enthusiastic character, he had wandered into those wild and speculative doctrines which have so often bewildered German students. His secluded life, his intense application, and the singular nature of his studies, had an effect on both mind and body. His health was impaired; his imagination diseased. He had been indulged in fancied speculations on spiritual things, until, like Swedenborg, he had an ideal world of his own around him. He took up a notion, I do not know from what cause, that there was an evil influence hanging over him; an evil genius or a spirit seeking to ensnare him, and secure his perdition. Such an idea, working on his melancholy temperament, produced the most gloomy effects. He became haggard and desponding. His friends discovered the mental malady that was preying upon him, and determined that the best cure was a change of scene; he was sent, therefore, to finish his studies amidst the splendors and gaieties of Paris.

Wolfgang arrived at Paris at the breaking out of the revolution. The popular delirium at first caught his enthusiastic mind, and he was captivated by the political and philosophical theories of the day; but the scenes of blood which followed shocked his sensitive nature, disgusted him with society and the world, and made him more than ever a recluse. He shut himself up in a solitary apartment in the *Pays Latin*, the quarter of the students. There in a gloomy street, not far from the monastic walls of the Sorbonne, he pursued his favorite speculations. Sometimes he spent hours together in the great libraries of Paris, those catacombs of departed authors, rummaging among their hordes of dusty and obsolete works, in quest of food for his unhealthy appetite. He was, in a manner, a literary goul, feeding in the charnel-house of decayed literature.

Wolfgang, though solitary and recluse, was of an ardent temperament, but for a time it operated merely upon his imagination. He was too shy and ignorant of the world to make any advances to the fair, but he was a passionate admirer of female beauty, and in his lonely chamber would often lose himself in reveries on forms and faces which he had seen, and his fancy would deck out images of loveliness far surpassing the reality.

While his mind was in this excited and sublimated state, he had a dream which produced an extraordinary effect upon him. It was of a female face of transcendant beauty. So strong was the impression it made, that he dreamed of it again and again. It haunted his imagination by day, his slumbers by night; in fine, he became passionately enamored of this shadow of a dream. This lasted so long, that it became one of those fixed ideas which haunt the minds of melancholy men, and are at times mistaken for madness.

Such was Gottfried Wolfgang, and such his situation at the time I mentioned. He was returning home late one stormy night, through one of the old and gloomy streets of the *Marais*, the ancient part of Paris. The loud claps of thunder rattled among the high houses of the narrow streets. He came to the Place de Greve, the square where public executions are performed.—The lightning quivered about the pinnacles of the Hotel de Ville, and shed flickering gleams over the open space in front.

As Wolfgang was crossing the square, he shrunk back with horror, at finding himself close by the guillotine. It was the height of the reign of terror, when this dreadful instrument of death stood ever ready, and its scaffold was continually running with the blood of the virtuous and the brave. It had that very day been actively employed in the work of carnage, and there it stood, in grim array, amidst a silent and sleeping city, waiting for fresh victims.

Wolfgang's heart sickened within him, and he was turning shuddering from the horrible engine, when he beheld a shadowy form cowering at the foot of the steps which led up to the scaffold. A succession of vivid flashes of lightning revealed it more distinctly. It was a female figure, dressed in black. She was seated upon one of the lower steps of the scaffold, leaning forward, her face hid in her lap, and her long dishevelled tresses hanging to the ground, streaming with the rain, which fell in torrents. Wolfgang paused.—There was something awful in this solitary monument of wo. The female had the appearance of being above the common order. He knew the times to be full of vicissitudes, and that many a fair head, which had once been pillowed on down, now wandered houseless. Perhaps this was some poor mourner, whom the dreadful axe had rendered desolate, and who sat here, heart-broken, on the strand of existence, from which all that was dear to her had been launched into eternity.

He approached, and addressed her in accents of sympathy. She raised her head and gazed wildly at him. What was his astonishment at beholding, by the bright glare of the lightning, the very face which had haunted him in his dreams. It was pale and disconsolate, but ravishingly beautiful.

Trembling with violent and conflicting emotions, Wolfgang again accosted her. He spoke something of her being exposed at such an hour, and to the fury of such a storm, and offered to conduct her to her friends. She pointed to the guillotine with a gesture of dreadful signification.

"I have no friend on earth!" said she.

"But you have a home," said Wolfgang.

"Yes—in the grave!"

The heart of the student melted at the words.

"If a stranger dare make an offer," said he, without danger of being misunderstood, I would offer my humble dwelling as a shelter; myself as a devoted friend. I am friendless myself in Paris, and a stranger in the land; but if my life could be of service, it is at your disposal, and should be sacrificed before harm or indignity should come to you."

There was an honest earnestness in the young man's manner that had its effect.—His foreign accent, too, was in his favor; it showed him not to be a hackneyed inhabitant of Paris. Indeed there is an eloquence in true enthusiasm that is not to be doubted. The homeless stranger confided herself implicitly to the protection of the student.

He supported her faltering steps across the Pont Neuf, and by the place where the statue of Henry the Fourth had been overthrown by the populace. The storm had abated, and the thunder rumbled at a distance. All Paris was quiet; that great volcano of human passion slumbered for a while, to gather fresh strength for the next day's eruption. The student conducted his charge through the ancient streets of the *Pays Latin*, and by the dusky walls of the Sorbonne, to the great dingy hotel which he inhabited. The old portress who admitted them, stared with surprise at the unusual sight of the melancholy Wolfgang with a female companion.

On entering his apartment, the student, for the first time, blushed at the scantiness and indifference of his dwelling. He had but one chamber, an old fashioned saloon, heavily carved and fantastically furnished with the remains of former magnificence, for it was one of those hotels in the quarter of the Luxembourg palace which had once belonged to nobility. It was lumbered with books and papers, and all the usual apparatus of a student, and his bed stood in a recess at one end.

When lights were brought, and Wolfgang had an opportunity of contemplating the stranger, he was more than ever intoxicated by her beauty. Her face was pale, but of a dazzling fairness, set off by a profusion of raven hair that hung clustering about it. Her eyes were brilliant, with a singular expression that approached almost to wildness. As far as her black dress permitted her shape to be seen, it was of perfect symmetry. Her whole appearance was highly striking, though she was dressed in the simplest manner. The only thing approaching to an ornament which she wore, was a broad black band round her neck, clasped with diamonds.

The perplexity now commenced with the student how to dispose of the helpless being thus thrown upon his protection.—He thought of abandoning his chamber to her and seeking shelter for himself elsewhere. Still he was so fascinated by her charms, there seemed to be such a spell upon his thoughts and senses, that he could not tear himself from her presence. Her manner, too, was singular and unaccountable. She spoke no more of the guillotine. Her grief had abated. The attentions of the student had first won her confidence, and then, apparently, her heart. She was evidently an enthusiast like himself, and enthusiasts soon understand each other.

In the infatuation of the moment Wolfgang avowed his passion for her. He told her the story of his mysterious dream, and how she had possessed his heart before he had even seen her. She was strangely affected by his recital, and acknowledged to have felt an impulse toward him totally unaccountable. It was the time for wild theory and wild action. Old prejudices and superstitions were done away; every thing was under the sway of the "Goddess of reason." Among other rubbish of the old times, the forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluous bonds for honorable minds. Social compacts were the vogue. Wolfgang was too much of a theorist not to be tainted by the liberal doctrines of the day. "Why should we separate?" said he; "our hearts are united; in the eye of reason and honor we are one. What need is there of sordid forms to bind high souls together?"

The stranger listened with emotion; she had evidently received illumination at the same school.

"You have no home nor family," continued he; "let me be every thing to you, or rather let us be every thing to one another. If form is necessary, form shall be observed—there is my hand. I pledge myself to you forever."

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Sept. 17—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per piece
do. border,		
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. per

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner and warranted to be *durable in the dampest* ... Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf